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CONTENTS.

Marriages and Deaths.
Leading Articles:—
Holland's Day of Rejoicing.
Japan After Twenty Years.
Macao's Awakening.
Foreign Labour in the Philippines.
Agin the Chinese Government.
Macao Opium Farm.
Telegrams:—
Manchurian Cereals.
Their Late Majesties.
Chinese Students in Japan.
Shanghai Taotai.
Shanghai Alhambra.
Canton's Currency.
The Imperial Funeral.
Macao Boundary Question.
Manchurian Viceroyalty.
Holland's Hope.
Hongkong and Canton.
The Amur River.
Prince Fushimi.
Tang Shao-yi.
Turkey.
Viceroy Tsu Shih-chang.
International Amenities.
Russia and China.
C. M. S. N. Co
France and China.
Peking Census.
Education.
Chinese Military Student.
The Young Emperor.
Meetings:—
National Bank of China, Ltd.
The China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
Legal Intelligence:—
Junk Master's Troubles.
Ignorant of Birth Place.
Police:—
Food for Hongkongites.
Shop-lifting Extraordinary.
A Howling Maniac.
Outrage at West Point.
Log Book Stealer Sentenced.
A Desperate Criminal.
Brazen Scoundrel Captured.
Correspondence:—
Macao's Awakening.
Macao's Treasury.
Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—
Macao Boundary Question.
China Lights.
Macao Awakened.
S.S. *Ashtabula*.
Macao Opium Farm.
Burglary in Seymour Terrace.
New Territories.
A Woman's Sad End.
St. Andrew's Sunday School, Kowloon.
The Hippodrome.
The Canton-Hankow Railway.
The Garden Fête.
Bandmann Dramatic Company.
Attempted Suicide.
A New Cable Steamer.
A Shipwrecked Junk.
Shanghai Races.
Water Polo.
Fatal Fire at Tai Po.
S.S. *Manchuria*.
Excursions to Chek-wan.
Marine Court.
Raub Australian Gold.
Canton Day by Day.
Suicide at Shanghai.
The Imperial Funeral.
Shanghai Alhambra.
Currency Reform.
Serious Fracas.
Freemasonry in Shanghai.
The Shanghai Municipal Police.
Chinese Law Reform.
The Nanyang Exhibition.
Wireless Telegraphy in Shanghai.
A Chinese Wedding.
S.S. *Indrani*.
The Pratas Island Question.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha Loan.
Foreign Insurance Company in Japan.
The Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Japan Sugar Refinery Scandal.
Dismissal of a Japanese Officer.
Cotton Yarn in Japan.
Sugar in Japan.
The Ill-fated *Duncarn*.
Japanese Pianos and Organs in China.
Disastrous Fire in Japan.
Deceased Celebrities of Japan.
Green Island Cement.
Prospective Jobs for China Docks.
The S.S. *Djambi*.
Brigand Campaign.
Burmese Babies.
Planters and Coolies.
Commercial:—
Freight Market.
Share Market.
Exchange.
Local and General.

MARRIAGES.

On April 24, 1909, at Shanghai, JOHN ARTHUR, the youngest son of the late Nils Moller, of Shanghai, to NELLIE AUSTIN, eldest daughter of the late J. Mactavish and Mrs. S. M. McLeith, of Shanghai.

On April 29, 1909, at Shanghai, SAMUEL HOUSTON, younger son of Edward McKean, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland, lately Commissioner of I. M. Customs, to FLORENCE CAROLYN, elder daughter of Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Flagg.

DEATHS.

On April 23, 1909, at Shanghai NORMAN EWAN FORD, of Sydney, Australia, and of the I. M. Customs, Nanking, aged 23 years.

On April 26, 1909, at Shanghai, JANE ELLEN ANDERSON, aged 40 years.

On April 27, 1909, at Shanghai, LEAO JOSE VICENTE COLLACO, aged 46 years.

On April 28, 1909, at Shanghai, EDOUARD, loved son of the Belgian Vice-Consul, and Mrs. Watteeuw, aged 4 months.

On April 29, 1909, at Shanghai, Captain ALEXANDER S. WILSON, aged 60 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1909.

HOLLAND'S DAY OF REJOICING.

(3rd May.)

At last the happy event so anxiously desired and so eagerly anticipated has occurred, and to-day congratulations are pouring in to Holland from all parts of the world on the successful and auspicious accouchement of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Now, under the favour of heaven, the succession to the throne of the Netherlands by a direct descendant of the reigning sovereign is assured, and the fears which were at one time entertained by the Dutch nation that their kingdom might pass under the sway of some German prince, who would own the Kaiser as his suzerain, have been effectually allayed. One can perfectly understand how a people endowed with so stern a spirit of independence as the Dutch and owning a heritage of noble traditions, a people who resisted the power of the great Philip of Spain and rendered fruitless the victories of the Duke of Alva, should view with impatience and chagrin the possibility of their kingdom passing under the control of a foreign state. Indeed, so much depended upon a happy issue on this occasion that the manifestations of satisfaction which will be offered at the Hague will be all the more expressive. Twice already the sturdy burghers had been disappointed in their hopes and it was little to be wondered at that rumours of future possibilities should be regarded with a feeling akin to apathy, but now that the succession is assured the Dutch people have apparently given way to an abandon which is at variance with their usual staid demeanour and stolid characteristics—which, in the circumstances, can well be appreciated. In many respects the young Queen of Holland recalls the late Queen Victoria. She has had her full share of the trials which belong to the high estate to which she has been called, and if for a time she lost those keen feelings of regard which are won by a monarch who has met the wishes of her people it is certain now that she will regain their devotion in a ten-fold degree, and become in the best sense the mother of the nation. Much therefore hangs on the life of this girl child who has been born to Holland and from all the reports that have been received there is every indication that the infant will live to be the joy and pride of the nation. To what an extent the interest of the world has been evoked in this family event is evident from the list of presents which the sovereigns and potentates of kindred powers have sent in readiness for the new arrival, but the greatest present of all is that which comes from the heart of the Dutch people themselves, a present which it is the endeavour of all monarchs to obtain, although not infrequently with but moderate success. Perhaps the greatest examples of all are those of Queen Victoria and King Edward, but the Queen of Holland is sure of a similar niche in the affections of a country whose citizens are no more given to extravagant displays of the emotions than are those of the United Kingdom. In the Far East, the dominant feeling to-day among the Dutch is that of satisfaction, whether it be expressed in strident tones or quiet rejoicing, and it is certain that all nationalities in Hongkong, whether British, French or German, will join with their friends from the Netherlands in pledging health and prosperity to the infant who has been born to rule a great people and wield powers whose ultimate destiny cannot be calculated.

JAPAN AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

"I hope that Japan will pay off her debts in the course of the next twenty years and become a creditor country, so that some of the other nations will come to ask her for loans with bowed heads, as she now has to do toward them." In these terms the vigorous and out-spoken Count Okuma, whose reputation for plain language and optimistic views concerning the future of his country remains undiminished, addressed a gathering of bankers at Tokyo the other day. The occasion was a dinner given in honour of Prince Ito and other distinguished statesmen at the Bankers' Club, and it seems that Count Okuma made the speech of the evening. At such functions the average speaker is apt to give a free rein to his fancy flights, and it is possible that what the Count had to say was inspired to a certain extent by that post-prandial feeling which comes to most people on such occasions; but, nevertheless, his views are at all times worthy of attention even when they are most belligerent and aggressive. He confessed that he was born a cynic and for that reason was always free with his criticisms, but, as he truly said, even Prince Ito would become a cynic if his place were that of a critic. Referring to the recent scandals which have been revealed in Japanese commercial circles the Count said: "The public has accused the bankers of careless conduct. It must, however, be remembered that the taller the tree the harder it is buffeted by the wind. Similarly, the fact that the bankers are coming in for so much criticism shows that they have made great progress of late. It must also be borne in mind that this development of the banking business is attributable to the progress of constitutional administration. Prince Ito, as the founder of the Constitution, has therefore reason to be satisfied with the present position. But if the Prince is the father of the banker, Baron Shibusawa, who has for forty-five years devoted himself to developing the banking business, must, it described as their nurse." After eulogising the statesman and the man of business, Count Okuma held that panics in connection with financial enterprises were inevitable from time to time when the volume of business had grown great, and he evidenced the case of the United States and Europe, "the financial forerunners of Japan in progress." He stated that he had predicted this trouble which had overtaken Japan, following the war, but, he said, while his prediction had unfortunately been fulfilled, "we must remember that Japan is a youth as yet and occasional panics are therefore natural. Business communities which are too weak to produce panics can never become great. Such being the case, I take an optimistic view of the recent depressions and alarms." He dwelt on the trouble between capital and labour both in Europe and America and gave utterance to the pious hope that Japan might remain free from such disturbing elements. "Thanks to Heaven," he said, "there is no such severe conflict between the capitalists and labourers in Japan, the good and time-honoured custom of obedience from employers to their masters still holding good. It is not a vain hope that a continuance of this custom may greatly facilitate the development of Japanese industries." Then followed the remark which we quote at the opening of this article. "While it is quite possible that within the next two decades Japan may become a lender instead of a borrower, it cannot be gainsaid that as a nation she has a long and lonely furrow to plough, and all the signs at the present time are not too favourable that the happy day foreseen by the Count will arrive in so short a space of time. But Japan has achieved so much in the space of half a century and has reached such a position in the scale of the nations within the last decade that nothing is impossible of achievement by a nation whose recuperative powers are so pronounced. It is certain that he would have been a bold person who, twenty years ago, would have declared that Japan would occupy a leading position among the great Powers at the present time and it is equally certain that few would have supported the idea. There is, thus reason and force behind the statesman's optimistic view that other nations will come to Japan for loans although the flowery language that they would come "with bowed heads" is open to question. Proceeding in this vein of enthusiasm regarding the future of Japan, the speaker went on to say: "I remember, by the way, that, in Japan Prince Ito strengthened the foundations of the Imperial finance by venturing to establish national banks, and strengthened the foundation of the national finance. Following his example, we must fight bravely in the financial war during the twenty years to come and thus secure final victory. You need not be troubled about suspensions of payment, arrests of directors, and the like. What you have to do is to use the law and the influence of moral feeling to severely punish wrongdoers and exclude them from business circles. In that way you can cause the finance and commerce of Japan to grow in health and power." In those last sentences the Count reached the crux of the matter. If the Japanese merchants cannot be led to realise the difference between honest dealing and trickery the commercial future of the country will follow a hard and rocky road, but if business morality is recognised to be a national asset of immense value, then the prediction that Japan will prove as successful in the field of trade as she has proved in the field of arms will have every chance of becoming an actual fact. It is to be hoped that the commercial world of Dai Nippon will take these home truths to heart and put them into practice so that the morality of her business methods may no longer be subjected to the adverse criticism of those nations which have made the matter a study for centuries.

MACAO'S AWAKENING.

(4th May.)

Nothing is better calculated to lead to a general reconciliation among conflicting elements and arouse a feeling of common interest in a community which is not always able to see eye to eye with the authorities than the recognition that the national welfare is at stake by the action of a foreign state, and for that if for no other reason, the present dispute between the Chinese and Portuguese Governments with regard to the frontier boundaries of the province of Kwangtung and the Colony of Macao is to be welcomed. Far too long the Portuguese in Macao have been content to rest under their laurels won in the past. They have gradually fallen into such a state of apathy and listlessness that a grievance, more or less was little likely to affect their *amour propre*. Now and again a spark of the old energy appeared, but it was of so transitory a character and the fire from which it emerged was so feeble that it expired in nothingness, and the Colony went along in its old jog-trot, lifeless and fagged-out fashion. Perhaps one of the factors leading to such a Rip Van Winkle state of affairs was due to the impotence of the general body of citizens in Macao to secure reforms which all realised were urgently needed if the rejuvenation of the Colony was to be brought about from within. To the ordinary outsider it seemed scarcely possible that the Colony could be roused from its normal condition of inertia. The inhabitants, that is to say the taxpayers, had time and again tamely submitted to the most extortionate and tyrannical demands of the home Government in respect of taxation, and borne with an apparently placid equanimity the heavy exactions imposed by a Colonial Department which had simply to obey the behests of the authorities in Europe. But a change has come over the scene, and it is becoming increasingly evident that, to use a colloquialism, there is life in the old dog yet. The cause of this wonderful metamorphosis, this revival of a healthy public opinion, is twofold: the attitude of China with regard to the extent of area under the jurisdiction of the Portuguese Colony, and the question of delimitation, which is practically one and the same thing. All nations having colonial possessions are liable to find trouble arising over questions of delimitation, and Great Britain and France in particular have had anxious moments over such matters in the past and will probably have that uneasy feeling of impending trouble in the future. It is not for us to discuss the rights of China or Portugal in this connection; we are now concerned with the awakened sense of responsibility which has taken possession of the Portuguese in Macao. Not content with merely bandying words in private and waxing excited over the points at issue at convivial gatherings, the Portuguese in Macao determined to make their voice heard at a public assembly which was convened last Saturday. In answer to what our special representative describes as "a patriotic appeal" issued by Dr. Luiz Nolasco, over a hundred leading representatives of the Colony attended the meeting in question—several of the principal Chinese merchants whose interests are identified with the prosperity of Macao being present—and the proceedings, which were exclusively reported in last evening's issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, appear to have covered a wider surface than had been originally contemplated. But that fact only rendered the discussion the more important, and it is extremely probable, from our point of view, that the ultimate outcome of the meeting may have very far-reaching results. One of the speakers at the outset, in a deprecatory and half-hearted spirit, expressed himself as doubtful whether there would be any concrete results flowing from that assembly. Well, that is a pure matter of opinion, but it was not the proper condition of mind in which to approach the consideration of questions of colonial and domestic interest. Anybody can be pessimistic when their background is a blank, and it is the easiest thing in the world to poohpooh an idea when they have nothing whatever better to suggest. Fortunately, the temper of the meeting was decidedly opposed to such a meek, lackadaisical, and invertebrate attitude. If it had been otherwise, we should have been without the valuable knowledge that there are a majority of the residents of Macao who are alive to the necessities of the situation, political and domestic, and must have formed the opinion that decadence had led to senile decay. The chief speaker was a gentleman named Senhor Pedro Nolasco da Silva, Sr., who wielded the flail with a conscious vigour which must have relieved his personal feelings as it expressed those of the gathering as a whole. As we said before, we are not concerned to any extent at present with the delimitation question, and even if we had been we should not have been greatly enlightened by the asseverations of Mr. Nolasco that the Chinese in Macao had always enjoyed equality of treatment with the Portuguese, and that since 1887 there had never been any protest or despatch from the Viceroy of Canton against the Portuguese for having encroached upon or annexed any territory. Nor do we believe that the fact that certain defamatory accusations had been made by certain Chinese against the Portuguese Government will weigh for a single moment with the members of the Delimitation Commission. Such matters, if they do come within the purview of the Commission at all—and we really cannot see what connection they can possibly have with a question of demarcation of territory—can be disposed of one way or the other without the slightest difficulty. Where we find ourselves in agreement with the speaker is when he refers to the importance which the opening of Heungchow as a free port may have on the future destinies of Macao. No doubt a section of the inhabitants of the Colony see in the policy of the Chinese a disingenuous scheme—or deep-laid plot according to one's predilections—to undermine the trade remaining to Macao. But what is the good of lamenting and bewailing one's fate? If the Chinese are keen enough to take advantage of their opportunities it is for the Portuguese to be up and doing. The opening of Heungchow should act as a spur to the people of Macao and it should be used as one of the principal weapons to convince the Government that the days when a perpetual *siesta* was considered to be the natural condition of life in the Orient have long since departed. But that is by-the-way, although it is a point worth keeping in mind. What will amaze the stranger, who is not acquainted with Portuguese methods and principles, is the fact that Chinese commercial companies which at one time were regulated by a Department for Chinese Affairs have now no longer any redress under the law, should they for any reason have neglected to come within the provisions of the Commercial Code. The Department, it appears, was administered according to the principles of Portuguese jurisprudence, "justice was appropriate to the requirements of the Colony because it was obtained without delay, the cost was not exorbitant and it was within the comprehension of the Chinese, who were quite satisfied with it." But this excellent system was abolished without any adequate compensatory provision being made. The quid-nuncs at Lisbon simply stepped in and said the Department must go, and there was an end on't. A sort of a kind of a new order was put into force and it was called a Commercial Code which, we understand, is merely a set of regulations under which trade shall be carried on, but unless the Chinese—who probably did not understand the drift of the new enactment or realise its import so far as it affected their legal status—applied to come under its protection they were refused the power of applying to the court for relief. All they would be told if they did so would be that as a company they were non-existent, *non est*, intangible outcasts, wilderness voices, mythical phantasies and so forth. The suitors would be rogues and vagabonds, Ishmaels and outlaws. No judge could "see" them far less hear them. In fact a Chinese commercial company might be tolerated because it hovered in the air, but if it attempted to make its presence known it would be speedily sent to the right about. A pretty state of affairs, indeed. But, perhaps, we might do worse than quote the Portuguese speaker on this point, for he sets forth the facts with great lucidity. As reported by our special representative Mr. Nolasco da Silva said: "According to the Commercial Code the commercial companies which had not been formed in accordance with the provisions of the Code and registered thereunder were not vested with judicial powers and were considered as non-existent. Now in Macao all the shops, all the pawnbrokers, all the factories and all commercial and industrial institutions were not formed under the Commercial Code and were not registered, therefore before a Court of Justice they were considered as non-existent, and cannot establish their rights in any case at law. Now that anomaly has been in existence for the past ten years and if it be not removed and if it should by any misadventure happen that some unforeseen contingency should overtake any commercial firm by reason of the law, that fact alone should serve to drive away a large number of Chinese merchants to Heungchow." We can scarcely conceive a more absurd situation or contemplate with composure the injustice done to the Chinese traders who form the bulk of the community in the Portuguese settlement. And it is still more extraordinary to learn that the Governor of the Colony is powerless to remedy this unfortunate attempt to make confusion worse confounded. No wonder that the intelligent and progressive element among the Portuguese in Macao should cry out for immediate reforms in the administrative system of the Colony. The resolution adopted was to the following effect: "It is resolved that the Chairman of this public meeting undertake to forward a telegram to the Minister for the Colonies praying for the following:—1—The urgent arrival of the Delimitation Commissioner; 2—The granting to the Governor of plenary powers for remodelling the local administration forthwith; 3—The concluding of the negotiations of the Macao-Canton Railway; 4—Ratification of the Luzo-Chinese Treaty of 1904; 5—Immediate commencement of the Harbour Works." We need not refer to the railway or treaty questions, but it is self-evident that if the Portuguese Government is to assist in the regeneration of Macao as a port it should begin with the dredging of the harbour. That idea has been dinned into the ears of the authorities so often that the subject is doubtless stale by this time, but it is an essential consideration if Macao is not to take a back seat and hand over her remaining trade to Heungchow. The great thing is, however, that public opinion in Macao is being stimulated into life by the purely hypothetical question of jurisdiction, which may prove of greater advantage to the Portuguese Colony than its warmest supporters may have dreamt of when they called the meeting which was held on Saturday last.

FOREIGN LABOUR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It may be remembered that some time ago we referred to a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands with reference to the status of a Chinaman who was interested in the sale and manufacture of vermicelli and also operated a *panaderia* in Manila. We have since received a copy of the judgment which declares the Chinaman in question to be a labourer and not a merchant within the meaning of the law, and therefore not entitled to a certificate of registration. The case, United States *versus* Lim Co, was originally tried in the Court of First Instance where it was found, to quote the judgment that "Lim Co was born at Amoy, China; that he is about thirty years of age and came to the Philippine Islands about twenty-two years ago that for a number of years and covering the period in which certificates of registration were being issued he was operating an opium store; that he *gave up the opium store upon the change in* the law in relation to the selling of opium, and operated a *panaderia* in which he had invested P500.00; that he also has an interest in the manufacture and sale of vermicelli in which business he has invested the sum of P2,000.00; that the license for conducting the business is in the name of his partner, and that the partnership agreement, which is written in Chinese in the books of the firm, indicates that the business belongs to the defendant with his partner, and the evidence is satisfactory to show that the defendant, Lim Co, is not a Chinese labourer and the certificate of registration required by Act No. 702 is not necessary to said Lim Co." Against that judgment the United States, or, as we should say, the Crown, appealed and the appeal has been upheld. Among the dicta laid down in the Federal Reports on which the judgment of the Supreme Court was based were two which should be known to those Chinese restaurateurs in Hongkong who may have an inclination to proceed to Manila and exercise their calling there. It has been held that "A restaurant proprietor, who keeps a place for serving meals and provides, prepares, and cooks raw materials to suit the tastes of his patrons, is a labourer, and is not privileged to enter the United States as a merchant." And again: "A Chinese man, who owns an interest in a mercantile firm, but is not actively engaged in the conduct of its business, and who works as head cook in a restaurant, of which he is a part proprietor, is a labourer, and not a merchant, within the terms of the Act of November 3, 1893." Accordingly, it was decided that the unfortunate Chinaman who had been 22 years in the Philippines was a labourer and must be deported, which, we rather think, is stretching the law to the uttermost. The statement, however, that only merchants whose names appeared in the name of a firm should be allowed to bring their children into the Philippines, appears to have been founded on a misapprehension formed by one of our Manila contemporaries. For the Acting Insular Collector of Customs in a letter of instruction to Customs officers lays it down that while the new ruling makes certain radical changes in the definition of the class entitled to endorsement as resident merchants it will not be held "to prevent persons who have left the Islands in good faith duly endorsed as merchants, from re-entering upon their return and bringing with them their wives or minor children even though it appears that their own names do not form a part of any firm name, or that their business is manufacturing." With reference to this question of immigration it is noteworthy that the Manila Assembly, a Filipino body entrusted with legislative powers, is endeavouring to obtain from Congress jurisdiction for the Philippine legislature to prohibit, restrict or to favour the immigration of foreigners into the Philippines. According to the *Cable-news*, the intention of this resolution is to ward off the possible action of Congress raising the bars to Asiatic immigration to the islands as a result of the passage of the Payne bill. There is a rooted fear among many Filipinos that the impetus given to agriculture and other industries in the Philippines as a result of the passage of the Payne bill will result in a demand for more and cheaper labour and that to supply it Congress will allow the entry of Japanese and Indian labourers under contract or even without it. The one thing that those opposed to the Payne bill most fear is the competition that might result from the entry of Japanese and Chinese. The former being a sturdy agricultural people, hundreds of whom have already taken up that branch of industry throughout the country, in the lowlands of Luzon and the mountains of the Visayas, and even in the more fertile regions of Mindanao, with great success, are the most feared. Truly, the Filipinos are determined to limit the employment of labour to the barest essentials, and they appear to have decided that, as they will not work themselves it would be invidious to allow others to work for them.

AGIN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

(5th May.)

What does this new move mean? "The Waiwupu is negotiating with the British Minister for a modification of the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals between Canton and Hongkong." That is the bald telegram which we republished from the *Shung Po* yesterday. The Chinese Government is becoming so anxious for the safety of the people of Hongkong that it fears the inroads of desperadoes subject to China may cause a disturbance. Is that supposed to be the meaning or is it that the extradition law of the Colony is so loosely framed that known, recognised and proved "criminals" run at large in this Colony because the British constitution protects political offenders? It is rather a large order for China at the present day to suggest that she is in a position to dictate what international law shall prevail when her subjects are concerned in a criminal suit. Not for a moment can we be led to believe that the Imperial Government of China cares a single rap about the simple embezzler, the unsophisticated manslayer, or the plain and ordinary abetter of whatever it may be. In the case of these people a *prima facie* case is nearly always made out against them and consequently there is no trouble, or at least none worth troubling about. But when a political reformer makes a sojourn in the Colony and is haled before the Magistrate on a complicated charge of armed robbery, and when that reformer is discharged for want of definite evidence, there must necessarily be *misgivings in the minds of* those who direct the helm of the Chinese craft. It is not so very long ago that a well-known agitator—peaceful or belligerent as you like—was dragged into court in Hongkong on various charges, all charges which were enumerated in the law of extradition, and the unfortunate man, who was simply guilty of having an abnormal mental capacity and enormous personal powers of inspiration and attraction, was kept in gaol for weeks. That man was a plain reformer, not an anarchistic reformer, but a believer in educating the masses, so that they might understand their responsibilities and duties to the state and suppress nepotism, chicanery, and device. If that man, a humble and inconsequent individual in his way, a mere captain of the guard or perhaps a centurian, had been left to his own resources he would have unquestionably

been handed over to the Chinese authorities at Canton. And the rest would need no telling. But bad as the reformers may be and wrong as their methods may appear, they still recognise the golden rule, and money was forthcoming to set up such a defence as to defeat the ends of reactionary tactics. One way or another the highest Court in the Colony discovered that the man was, in the words of the telegram, a "fugitive criminal." That is to say, a criminal inasmuch as he offended against the political party in power. The vigilant, versatile and, in the Pickwickian sense, carnivorous Shum—whose light is temporarily obscured—was also a reformer, but he escaped contumely by reason of his high position. What about the poor, unfortunate village demagogue, unknown and without influence? Most of us, if a few of our friends were called in question, could easily be proved to be pirates, brigands, abductors and wayside thieves. That "small" man would soon find his proper station as an armed robber, a notorious character, if the powers that be were arraigned against him, and his light would flicker and die without even the usual apotheosis. And we come again to this precious message that there should be a modification in the extradition law relating to the handing over of fugitive criminals. Is the law, which is apparently good enough as it stands for Europe, not good enough for China? Not pretending to be jurists or having the intimate knowledge of international law possessed by the Chief Justice of Hongkong, we do not venture into the angelic depths; but does it not occur to everybody that there is more in this remarkable suggestion about a modification of the extradition law than the intellect of the Westerner is quite capable of appreciating at a first glance? Of course it may be argued that by "modification" is meant "reduction"—or, in other words, the elimination from the law of certain offences which are generally understood to be extraditable. Possibly that is the true interpretation, possibly not. It has, however, been proved over and over again that the law as it stands, is a good law, sound, sensible and encompassing, and any modification would tend to defeat the ends of justice as Britishers understand the word, or lead to the inauguration of an international Alsatia. For it must be remembered that any so-called modification would apply to those of British birth as well as to those "wanted" by the Chinese Government because of their pro-Chinese advanced ideas. A second telegram on the same subject appeals to the Viceroy of Canton to avail himself of the British-Chinese understanding to enter into an arrangement with the Portuguese Government on the same subject. What British-Chinese understanding, which is unknown of the multitude? And why the Portuguese Government, unless we are to see in this another subtle move in the game of strategical diplomacy? It may be taken for granted that Sir John Jordan will not be beguiled by specious tomfoolery even to adorn with his nascent approval such a suggestion as that propounded by the Waiwupu.

MACAO OPIUM FARM.

(6th May.)

For the past few days, Macao has figured somewhat prominently in the columns of the *Telegraph*, but as the events chronicled and commented upon are not without a bearing on Hongkong, they cannot be said to have received more than their share of attention. Apart from the public assembly which was held last Saturday and the numerous questions raised thereat by one of the several speakers, a matter which has been engaging the consideration of the Government and the commercial community has been the all-important one of the Opium Farm. Hongkong, in common with its Portuguese neighbour, has its opium problem to solve; but the solution, now that Sir Frederick Lugard has successfully presented such a capital case for this Colony, does not present the same difficulties which have confronted Macao. The latter's needs are pressing. By Washington legislation the most important market for prepared opium from Macao was closed by a stroke of the pen as from the 1st April last. It will be remembered that, prompted by a desire to demonstrate to China the sincerity of her wish to co-operate with the Government in Peking towards the suppression of the opium traffic, Dr. Hamilton Wright, one of the American delegates to the recent International Opium Conference, had in preparation a short but drastic Bill which placed opium, except for medicinal purposes, under the ban. That Bill was introduced into the House of Representatives simultaneously with the meeting of the Conference at Shanghai. It was passed by the House and subsequently adopted by the Senate. It provided that "after the first day of April nineteen hundred and nine, it shall be unlawful to import into the United States opium in any form, or any preparation and derivative thereof: Provided that opium and preparation and derivatives thereof, other than smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, may be imported for medicinal purposes only, under regulations which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe, and when so imported shall be subject to the duties which are now or may hereafter be imposed by law." The immediate effect of the Bill, as we remarked at the time, was to sound the death-knell of the trade heretofore carried on between the Portuguese Colony of Macao and the Californian coast in prepared opium. The Macao Farmer, whose "chop" is so much appreciated in San Francisco and the neighbouring territory by consumers of the "black smoke," bought all his raw opium in the Hongkong market. The quantity taken by the neighbouring colony was, we believe, approximately one hundred and fifty chests a month, more or less, according to requirements. To supply the local demand an infinitesimal quantity was "prepared," all the rest being exported ready for consumption to San Francisco. The estimated quantity exported to America was something like 75 per cent. of the entire quantity "prepared" in Macao. It is, therefore, not difficult to realise the extent of the loss to the Opium Farmer by reason of the prohibition enforced in San Francisco. To be fair, the Macao Farm was tendered for at a time when there was not the least notion that extraneous influences would be brought to operate against it by the loss of a market of the consumptive ability of the United States. The monopolist paid a yearly rental of $334,000 to the Portuguese Government when he enjoyed the freedom of exportation across the Pacific. But when the barrier was raised against the entrance of opium in America from the 1st April, the Farmer immediately realised the precariousness of his position. The resulting consequence was not surprising. Representations, usual in such circumstances, were addressed to the Governor of Macao wherein the greatly diminished value of the monopoly was pointed out to His Excellency and concessions urged in favour of the petitioner. These concessions were to take the form of a rescission of the then subsisting contract, and the letting out of a new Farm upon a greatly commuted rental. The amount, as we have heard stated, offered by the old Farmer was $80,000 against the old rental of $334,000 per annum. Certain stipulations were also made in regard to a return of the deposit money which was in the hands of the Government as a guarantee of good faith for the due performance of the contract. The deposit in value represented $111,333.33, that is, the equivalent of one-third of a whole year's rental. With his recognised sense of equity, the present Governor, H.E. Senhor Rocadas, at once admitted, if not in its entirety, at any rate to a large extent, the reasonableness of the Farmer's representations, and His Excellency was averse to enforcing the strict letter of the contract, according to the best information from Macao. His reference to the Ministry for the Colonies in Lisbon ultimately elicited the command that the provisions of the agreement were to be enforced to the letter. In obedience to that command Governor Rocadas saw no option but to comply with his home instructions by forfeiting the deposit money of $111,333.33 and what is even more extraordinary by expropriating the property of the opium factory. This latter power is conferred to the Government by one of the clauses of the agreement. What brought about the annulment of the contract is the fact that the Farmer—a Hongkong Chinese gentleman, Mr. Chan Kit Shan (or Chan Yau Hin, as he is known in Macao) of the Yuen Wo firm—was in arrear with his rental for the months of April and May amounting to $56,000 at $28,000 per mensem. A curious complication arises in the re-entry by the Government of the factory property, since the land and building are not owned by the Farmer but were leased by him for the purposes of his business. In the meantime the Macao Government is conducting its own opium monopoly. Whether it will be of greater benefit to the interest of the Colony, remains to be seen. The perplexity of the situation created for the Governor is one that is none too pleasant to contemplate by any who possess considerable interests in the neighbouring settlement.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

MANCHURIAN CEREALS.

PERMISSION FOR EXPORT GRANTED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 30th April.

Germany and Japan have applied for permission to export cereals from Manchuria.

The Waiwupu telegraphed to Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang asking for his opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of granting the application.

His Excellency Hsu, in a telegraphic despatch, replied that he sees no objection to the exportation of cereals from the Three Eastern Provinces having regard to the fact that those provinces are rich in produce.

THEIR LATE MAJESTIES.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 30th April.

The Special Envoys now in Peking to attend the Imperial funeral, on the 29th ultimo, paid their respects before the tablets of their late Majesties, the Emperor and Empress Grand Dowager.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

MUST NOT PERFORM AT THEATRES.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 30th April.

The Ministry of Education has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in Tokio urging him to prohibit Chinese Government students in Japan taking part in theatrical performances.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

THE RECENT CHARGES.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 30th April.

H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has submitted his report on the recent allegations against the Shanghai Taotai.

It is believed that no change will be effected in the Shanghai Taotaiship [as the outcome of the Viceroy's investigations].

The following is a translation of a telegram appearing in the *Shunpao* of April 19, 1909, which purports to be the official version of the denunciation of the Shanghai Taotai by the Governor of Soochow:—

The Soochow Governor memorialises that the Shanghai Taotai T'sai Nai-huang has shown disregard for public funds and made light of the restraints of the law, his conduct being unsettled and his designs beyond measure. His official work is thus from the outset unreliable.

In connection with the failure of the Yuan Yuan Bank and the funds of the Likin Bureau therewith deposited, when I dispatched instructions to T'sai Nai-huang to require payment, he made no single word of reply for several months; and when I expressed a wish to transfer the case to the Provincial Capital for judgment with a view to obtaining payment, he then, out of partiality, extended protection to the concerned and cunningly asserted that the Likin Bureau's deposit was not public and payment could not, therefore, be required first; adding that the merchant concerned intended to commit suicide and that there was thus ground for anxiety as to life; adding further that this merchant had long moved among foreigners, and that he was, therefore, much afraid that the latter would intervene in the interior administration of justice; thus attempting to intimidate me throughout. I have now again directed that the case be transferred to the Provincial Capital for purposes of trial investigation; and, although it may be difficult to foretell whether payment can or cannot be obtained, the action of T'sai Nai-huang in continuing to evince the demeanour of a traitorous Han, shows that were an important matter of foreign intercourse to arise, prejudice to the Realm would certainly result; and can therefore by no means be tolerated. It is therefore requested that he be forthwith degraded.

The Vermilion Rescript reads "There will be different Commands."

The following telegram appeared in the *Shunpao* of April 21.

With reference to the denouncement of the Shanghai Taotai by the Governor of Chekiang, since it was not made conjointly with the Viceroy, and since exaggerated expressions are used for small matters, there is much doubt that it is the result of personal dislike, and special orders have been dispatched to the Viceroy Tuan Fang to investigate the matter and reply.—*N. C. D. News.*

SHANGHAI ALHAMBRA.

RAIDED BY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

A TEST CASE.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 1st May, 2.30 p.m.

The Alhambra was raided at noon yesterday.

It is reported that the raid was unauthorized [by the Consular Body?], the Municipal Council acting on its own initiative, thus bringing the matter to a test.

CANTON'S CURRENCY.

MORE SILVER DOLLARS WANTED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 2nd May.

H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, has applied for permission to mint more silver dollars.

Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, has opposed the granting of the request.

THE IMPERIAL FUNERAL.

AN IMPRESSIVE PROCESSION.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 2nd May.

The funeral of his late Imperial Majesty took place on the 1st inst.

The cortege was followed by the Ambassadors of the Foreign Governments on foot.

The weather was glorious.

In the opinion of some old residents in Peking, the procession was conducted with much more solemnity than on any previous occasions.

Their Excellencies Shih Hsu and Liang Tun-yen have definitely arranged that the special Envoys sent by the Foreign Powers to attend the funeral of the late Emperor, and their suites, should wait for the Imperial Coffin at Kingshan Tung Mio. They are to bow as the Imperial Coffin passes and then follow the procession.

As the wives of the Ministers in Peking have expressed the desire to attend the funeral of the late Emperor, the Waiwupu has decided they should pay their respects to the Imperial Coffin at Ti Ao Men.

The Waiwupu has communicated to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps that foreign officials or merchants desiring to attend the funeral of the late Emperor should repair to the tent in Se Pei Lin Road, specially erected for their use, where they may pay respects to the Imperial Coffin as it passes them.—*Shanghai Times.*

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

REFERENCE TO PEKING.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 2nd May.

It is reported that the question of the boundaries of Macao will be referred back to Peking where the negotiations will be conducted to a settlement by the Waiwupu.

MANCHURIAN VICE-ROYALTY.

SIK LIANG'S SUGGESTION.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 2nd May.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy-elect of Three Eastern Provinces, has memorialized the Throne with the suggestion that H.E. Hsu Shih-chang should retain the Viceroyship of Three Eastern Provinces and that he himself should be appointed Governor of Fengtien.

The Prince Regent has declined to adopt the proposal.

HOLLAND'S HOPE.

THE BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 2nd May.

The Chinese Minister to the Netherlands has reported, by telegraph, the birth of a daughter by Queen Wilhelmina.

The Minister is afraid that it will be impossible to obtain any modification in the law governing the naturalization of Chinese residents in Dutch Colonial possessions.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd May.

The Waiwupu is negotiating with the British Minister for a modification of the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals between Canton and Hongkong.

CANTON AND MACAO.

A telegram has been despatched to H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, to avail himself of the opportunity of the revision of the British-Chinese understanding, to enter into an arrangement with the Portuguese Government on the same subject.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

CHINA TO REMAIN FIRM.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd May.

H.E. Liang Tun-yen, president of the Waiwupu, has telegraphed to H.E. Ko Yu-hsin, special delimitation commissioner, instructing him that, in conducting the negotiations for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao, he is not to yield in any way under pressure of the Portuguese Commissioner.

THE AMUR RIVER.

DREDGING FOR GOLD.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd May.

The Russians have persisted in dredging for gold in the Amur River in spite of remonstrances.

The Governor of the Province has telegraphed to the Waiwupu to take up the matter.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

TO VISIT MANCHURIA.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd May.

Prince Fushimi, who saw active service during the Russo-Japanese War, will leave on the 7th inst. via Fengtien in order that he may have an opportunity of revisiting the scene of the war.

TANG SHAO-YI.

RETURN TO PEKING.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th May.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi is expected back in Peking about the 9th inst.

TURKEY.

PRINCE REGENT'S INTEREST.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th May.

The Prince Regent takes keen interest in the recent affairs in Turkey and has telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers in London and Paris for full particulars of the revolt.

VICEROY HSU SHIH-CHANG.

DEPARTURE FOR PEKING.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th May.

H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, was to leave for Peking yesterday.

THE IMPERIAL FUNERAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORTEGE AT THE MAUSOLEUM.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th May.

It took three days for the late Emperor's coffin to arrive at the site of the Imperial Mausoleum.

The Empress Dowager left by special train on the 2nd inst. for the Mausoleum to attend the burial ceremony.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

AN INCORRECT REPORT.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th May.

H.E. Ko Yu-hsin, special Commissioner for the delimitation of Macao, reports that he has proceeded to Macao, and that the Portuguese Commissioner, General Machado, has arrived at Macao.

[The report of General Machado's arrival at Macao is incorrect.—Ed., *H.K. T.*]

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

CHINA'S APPRECIATION TO THE POWERS.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 5th May.

It is proposed by the Grand Council to dispatch high officials of the Imperial family to the various countries to return thanks for having sent special representatives to attend the funeral of His Late Imperial Majesty.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE PENDING QUESTIONS.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 5th May.

The Russian Government has despatched a telegram to the Special Envoy to settle all questions which have been pending for years with China.

C. M. S. N. CO.

NATIONALIZATION OF THE STEAMSHIP LINE.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 5th May.

It has been definitely settled that the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. is to be brought under the control of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

PROHIBITING MEETINGS AT CANTON.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 5th May.

The Portuguese Minister has requested the Waiwupu to telegraph to Viceroy Chang Jen-chun, of Canton, to prohibit the Cantonese from holding meetings to discuss the question of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao.

SHANGHAI ALHAMBRA.

ACTION BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 7th May. 3.25 p.m.

Following the Alhambra raid, the Municipal Council has decided to close a portion of Sicawei Road nightly, providing police passes to *bona fide* residents who may have to make use of the road.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

CHINESE TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 6th May.

Since the suppression of the rebellion in Yunnan, the Central Government has stationed troops on the frontier.

In a communication received from the French Government, it is requested that the troops be withdrawn.

PEKING CENSUS.

TO BE TAKEN.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 6th May.

The Board of Civil Affairs has decided to take a census of Peking on the 1st day of the 8th moon.

EDUCATION.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GIRLS SCHOOL.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 6th May.

Instructions have been issued by the Board of Education for the establishment of a school for girls.

CHINESE MILITARY STUDENT.

ARRESTED IN JAPAN.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 6th May.

The Chinese Minister in Japan, in a telegraphic message, advises that one of the military students has been arrested by the Japanese police, and that his request that the matter be referred to the American Ambassador in Tokio has not met with the approval of the Japanese Government.

THE YOUNG EMPEROR.

JAPANESE NURSE TO BE ENGAGED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 6th May.

Lo Nai-sun has asked that a Japanese nurse be engaged for the young Emperor.

IT seems that the flying of the Chinese dragon and other flags has been becoming too extensive in these settlements, for we are informed by native reports that the Municipal Council has instructed the Police to direct all Chinese shops and others to cease hoisting such flags pending the framing of some regulations in the matter.—*N. C. D. News.*

Macao Opium Farm.

SENSATIONAL SEIZURE OF OPIUM FACTORY.

TRENCHANT CRITICISMS BY THE PORTUGUESE PRESS.

7th inst.

The confiscation of the Opium Farmer's deposit money of over a lakh of dollars and the seizure of the opium factory at Macao by reason of the default by the monopolist in the payment of the monthly rentals for April and May amounting to $56,000, as first reported in the *Hongkong Telegraph* last evening, has caused quite a sensation in the Portuguese settlement. In our comments in our last issue, we made it plain that no fault attaches to H.E. the Governor of Macao to what seemingly appears as a high-handed action on the part of the authorities in enforcing the strict letter of the agreement which conferred upon one of the contracting parties the unusual powers validating the seizure and confiscation of property under extenuating circumstances for the default. We also made it clear that Senhor Rocadas was only acting under superior instructions from the higher authorities in Lisbon, who, to say the least of it, were imposing commands for obedience which, in the long run, must militate against the best interests of Macao. Copious as our details were of the facts attending the rescission of the Opium Farm contract, our Portuguese contemporary—*A Verdade*—a copy of which reaches us to-day, chronicles the incidents of the seizure in a manner not calculated to minimise the arbitrariness of the order which led to the forfeiture of the exclusive privilege hitherto granted to the Opium Farm. The Portuguese weekly has some extremely trenchant criticisms on the action of the Government. Without further comment, we will proceed to give a translation of the article in question:—

When in No. 23 of this journal we wrote on the subject of the suppression of opium and the prohibition against exportation, and stated the losses which the monopolists might come to suffer if, by chance, the contract were to be annulled through their fault, it did not occur to us that the Government would have had the temerity of rescinding the contract and subsequently annexing the deposit money of $111,000 and all the building of a value of $100,000 wherein the manufacture of opium was carried out. We are up to now possessed by the strange feeling created by the violent method with which the Clerk of the Treasury, accompanied by the Crown Solicitor ("administrador do concelho") and two armed members of the Police, posted a few paces outside the factory, took possession of that property. And this without trial, without notification, nor previous notice to the farmers to hand over the property to the Treasury. If, for example, we have the right to claim $100, it will be necessary to institute an action at law, and even, after the decree of the judgment, it is necessary to stay execution by calling upon the defendant to pay within ten days or deposit security. With what right had the Treasury without trial, without judgment, without execution and without calling upon the farmers, to forcibly annex the property of a value of $100,000 with the assistance of the Crown Solicitor, who had under his orders, besides the staff of his Department, armed members of the Police?

The National Treasury in its agreements for the letting of exclusive privileges, is one of the contracting parties, and, as such, is subordinated to the provisions of the civil law, which provides that the conventional penalty is not enforcible if the annulment of the contract arises from *force majeure*, or from any fortuitous circumstance to which neither of the parties had been contributory. If there should be any doubt or disputes, recourse must be had to the Courts where the parties may argue their case at length and even appeal to the higher Courts from the decision in the first instance. But, in the case in question, the Treasury, being one of the contracting parties, acted as the judge in its own action and executioner of its own decision, to its own benefit, without trial, without summoning the other party, and refusing to hear the defence, and not even consenting that they be informed of the act of seizure. Such a thing has never been seen, and that in a constitutional country, where the right to property is guaranteed. The citizen's asylum, which is inviolable, has been violated for the consummation of so much injustice. We are oppressed with grief at witnessing all these facts and hearing the categorial statements of the Crown Solicitor at being there at the opium factory—to assist the Clerk of the Treasury and ready to employ even force, if necessary, in taking possession of the entire building. Frankly speaking, it is difficult for us to narrate the occurrence with the train of illegalities which so much impressed the public of Macao, and, above all, the Chinese community.

And Governor Rocadas, who has been prominent by his pacific and conciliatory administration with special reference to the Chinese, in a moment of probable irreflection, did not recall the existence of a Judge at Macao, and a Crown Advocate to a certain what should have been done in the interest of the Treasury. We sincerely regret this incident, which must certainly cause much annoyance to His Excellency, and whose consequence, we foresee, will be a loss of our Government's prestige before the agreeing Powers at the International Conference at Shanghai. We have not the time or the space to detail the incident; we will do so next week. For the present, we only say that the farmers' attorney stated very definitely that the owner of the property is away from the Colony, and, as it devolved upon him by law to defend the rights of the said proprietor under penalty of being responsible for losses and damages, he declined to hand over the property to the Treasury, nor could he obey the warrant of the Clerk of the Treasury unless under coercion, and even then, not without protesting by all the channels and forms as of right, as he had done. Thus was consummated a violent usurpation and the right of might triumphed by supplanting law and justice.

THE PRATAS ISLAND QUESTION.

RUMOURED SETTLEMENT.

Japanese papers learn that the Foreign Office has ordered Mr. Nishisawa, who claims to be the first to explore Pratas Island, and has begun the collection of phosphates there, to report on the amount of money he has invested in the island. From this action of the Foreign Office, it is inferred that the Japanese Government has given way and recognised the sovereignty of China over the island. It is believed that the Japanese Government is willing to settle the dispute on obtaining an assurance that the Chinese Government will afford protection to the business started by Mr. Nishisawa; or on receiving compensation for the capital invested in the island, which amounts to about Y400,000. The Formosan Government disapproves the settlement of the question in the way proposed, but has no other proposal than to submit if it is effectively developed.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighteenth ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the offices of the Bank, Queen's Buildings, at noon, on the 1st inst. Mr. J. Scott Harston, Chairman, presided. Others present were Messrs. P. C. Potts, E. D. Haskell, E. E. Ellis, E. M. Raymond, I. Gourgey, P. Davidson, Sin Tak-fan, Chan Ki Pan, Yung Pak Leung and P. Loureiro, Acting Manager.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman read the following report:—

Gentlemen,—The directors have now the pleasure to submit to you the accounts and balance sheet for year ending 31st December, 1908.

The gross profits, including $10,223.09 brought forward from last year, are $265,389.36, which, after deducting all charges, leave a net profit of $180,552.57, which the directors propose to deal with as follows:—

Place to reserve fund $150,000.00 and carry forward balance of $30,552.57 to next account.

Mr. Horace Mocatta retires in rotation from the London Committee and Mr. J. Scott Harston from the Hongkong Board; but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

During the year Mr. E. S. Kadoorie and Mr. Ellis Kadoorie were elected as directors and this now requires your confirmation.

Mr. G. C. Moxon resigned his seat on the Board during his temporary absence from the Colony and does not now seek re-election.

The accounts at head office have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, chartered accountant, and Mr. E. A. M. Williams, A.S.A.A., (of the firm of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews).

Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., chartered accountants, audited the London accounts.—Your obedient servant,

J. SCOTT HARSTON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. P. C. Potts seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. E. D. Haskell proposed, and Mr. E. E. Ellis seconded, the re-election of Mr. Horace Mocatta (London Committee) and Mr. J. Scott Harston, and the confirmation of Messrs. E. S. and Ellis Kadoorie as Directors.

Agreed.

On the motion of Mr. P. C. Potts, Messrs. A. R. Lowe and E. A. M. Williams and Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. (London) were re-elected auditors.

This was all the business.

BALANCE SHEET 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Liabilities.

Authorized capital:—		
99,925 ordinary shares of £7 each	£699,475	
Issued Capital (at 1s. 8d. to the $):—		
40,453 ordinary shares of £7 each, £6 paid up, £142,718		$1,912,616.00
Capital reserve fund		48,118.34
Reserve fund		150,000.00
Notes in circulation		79,275.00
Fixed deposits, current accounts, loans, &c.		886,525.18
Bills for collection and Branch balances		102,024.09
Drafts, acceptances and endorsements (Bills re-discounted)		211.47
Balance of profit and loss account		180,552.57
		$4,359,322.65

Assets.

Cash on hand and at Bankers	$ 156,047.02
Money at call and at short notice	144,527.43
Bills receivable, loans and advances	3,978,983.45
Bills for collection receivable and Branch balances	79,764.75
	$4,359,322.65

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Year Ending 31st December, 1908.

Charges, directors' fees, salaries, etc.		$84,836.70
Amount to be transferred to reserve fund	$ 50,000.00	
Balance to be carried forward to next account	30,552.57	
		180,552.57
		$265,389.36
Balance brought forward from last year		$ 10,223.09
Gross earnings for the year ending 31st December, 1908, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts		255,166.27
		$265,389.36

On 1st January, 1909, the Capital and Reserve Funds will stand as follows:—

Capital (at 1s. 8d. to the $)	£242,718. 0.0	$2,912,616.00
Capital reserve fund (at 1s. 8d. to the $)	4,009.17.3	48,118.34
Reserve fund (at 1/8⅓ to the $)	25,937.10.0	300,000.00
	£272,665. 7.3	$3,260,734.34

NEW TERRITORIES.

DIVISION OF DISTRICTS.

The following Order made by the Governor-in-Council is published in the *Gazette*:—

The Order-in-Council dated the 15th day of March, 1906, defining the districts into which the New Territories shall be divided for the purpose of the above-mentioned Ordinance, is hereby rescinded and the following Order substituted:—

It is hereby ordered that there shall be established two District Land Offices for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the New Territories Land Ordinance, 1905, and it is further ordered that for the purposes of the said Ordinance the New Territories shall be divided into two districts, viz:—

(a.) One district to be hereafter called and known as the "Northern District" to include the whole of the New Territories situate on the mainland *excepting such portion thereof as is* by this Order included in the Southern District and including all Islands which are East of Longitude 114.10 and North of Latitude 22.15 excepting the Islands of Tunglung, Futau Chau and Siope Island.

(b.) Another district to be hereafter called and known as the "Southern District" to include that portion of the New Territories situate on the mainland as is delineated and shown on a plan marked 'Southern District Mainland" dated the 21st day of February, 1909, signed by the Director of Public Works and countersigned by the Governor and deposited in the Land Office of this Colony, and the remainder of the Islands in the New Territories not included in the Northern District.

And it is further ordered that the office for the Northern District shall be situate at Tai Po in the New Territories and the office for the Southern District shall be situate in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

The above Order shall take effect as from the 21st day of February, 1909.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

MEETING OF FINANCIERS IN PARIS.

Paris, April 4.

Meetings of British, French, and German financiers interested in the construction of Chinese railways were held on Friday and Saturday at the offices of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine. The British group was represented by Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., of the British and Chinese Corporation, Mr. O. S. Addis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Mr. Carl Meyer, of the Chinese Central Railways, and Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G. The French group was represented by M. Simon, manager of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, who was elected Chairman of the meeting, and M. Ullmann. The German group was represented by Herr F. Urbig, of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, Herr Emil Rhederz, and Herr Curt Erich.

THE GERMAN GROUP'S ACTION.

It would appear that the German East Asiatic Bank, a group of German Banking houses, concluded with the Chinese Government on March 6 a preliminary agreement for a loan of £3,000,000 for the construction of the northern portion of the Canton-Hankow Railway, as reported by the Peking Correspondent of *The Times* on March 12. According to the British and French contention, the action of the German group was entirely inconsistent with an agreement or protocol signed by the three groups at a conference held in Berlin on March 1, The Germans, it was urged, had given the British and French groups to understand that, in accordance with the Berlin agreement, they had decided in principle to withdraw their offer, which they had made on what are known as the "Tientsin-Pukow terms," which do not secure foreign control of the actual expenditure of money of the construction of the line. At the Berlin conference it was pointed out that the only question which had arisen concerned the date on which the German offer should be withdrawn. In Berlin the British and French groups had desired the German group to withdraw their offer there and then, but the German group had maintained that they had the right to postpone their decision.

A few days later the British and French groups informed the German group, that they (the British and French) had themselves received from the Chinese a formal offer of the Canton-Hankow Railway loan upon the "Tientsin-Pukow terms," but that feeling bound by the agreement signed in Berlin on March 1 they had refused it. They had also withdrawn their own proposals. The German group, far from withdrawing their own proposal, took advantage of the loyal intimation from the British and French that they had withdrawn and forthwith proceeded to submit a new proposal to the Chinese Government. The feeling seemed to prevail among the British and French groups that this was an act of bad faith upon the part of the German group.

The British and French groups, it is plain, had associated themselves with the German groups in Berlin in an agreement to refuse to negotiate a loan on the "Tientsin-Pukow terms." The British and French acted in accordance with this agreement, and were thereby deprived of the loan, which was at that time in their option—indeed, actually in their hands. The Germans, on the other hand, in direct contravention of the Berlin agreement, accepted the loan. The British and French groups thereupon made representations to the Germans, asking them either to withdraw their offer or to alter its terms so as to bring it in accordance with the Berlin agreement. The Germans could easily have complied with the dictates of loyalty, because their original offer was otherwise couched in general terms and did not mention the price of issue or the rate of interest, but regardless of the Berlin agreement the German group preferred to clinch the bargain and to obtain the loan on Chinese terms. At that they are now willing to undertake is that they will do their best to modify these terms, but they decline to stand by their own Berlin agreement if they should fail to obtain modifications.

It is understood that there were very heated discussions on Friday between the British and French groups on the one hand and the German group on the other. I learn that the spokesmen of the German group not only ranked their arrangements with the Chinese Government before their previously-pledged word as given in the Berlin agreement, but that they also stated that "the German Foreign Office would not allow them to withdraw from their engagement to the Chinese Government even if they were willing to do so." After considerable debate it was agreed that the German representatives should send a telegram to their agent at Peking to the following effect:—

"All the improvement we require beyond the "gentry clause" [excluding the interference of the local Chinese gentry with the construction of the line] is to secure European control before the expenditure is incurred. There should therefore be inserted in article 14 of the Tientsin-Pukow agreement, after the words "signed by the managing director of the railway," the words "and countersigned by the chief engineer."

This telegram was despatched on Friday afternoon, and the representatives of the British and French groups are said to have declared that if a satisfactory reply were received they would be willing to withdraw their opposition to the Canton-Hankow Railway loan as proposed by the German groups.

BRITISH AND FRENCH DEMANDS.

The British and French groups demand that instead of, as hitherto proposed, a mere control by the auditor after money has actually been spent, a European engineer as well as the Chinese manager should have the right to check expenditure and to sign certificates for the withdrawal of sums from the bank and for their application to the purposes for which it is alleged that they have been withdrawn.

On the German side it is urged that the German East Asiatic Bank could not withdraw from its agreement with the Chinese Government, which would in that case accuse them of bad faith. Moreover, if the loan would fall into the hands of some outside English group, it would be entirely lost to the British and French syndicates, which could very well participate in the German loan. If the British and French syndicates could not see their way to participating, the only alternative was to eliminate expressly the Canton-Hankow enterprise from the scope of the conjoint operations, and to come to a better understanding as to future business in China.

As to the particular point at issue, the Germans maintained that in their own enterprises they retained a control over the local bookkeeper, and always got a written declaration stating for what purpose the money was drawn. This declaration was then verified by their German auditor. The feeling of the meeting was that the German group had confronted the British and French groups with a *fait accompli*, that the guarantee afforded by the subsequent examination of expenditure by a book-keeper or auditor was illusory and that the so-called "gentry clause" did not affect these radical objections to the German loan contract. The Germans, however, urged practical objections to enforcing control by a European engineer as likely, in view of past experience, to cause local discussions and delays. The Chinese had in a recent instance taken a dislike (*sic*) to the European engineer.

I learn that the German group declared that they had always been willing to come to an understanding with the British and French groups, but they appeared to exempt from the necessity of such an understanding their present offer of the Canton-Hankow Railway loan on the ground that no such understanding had been effected up to March 6 or 7, the date on which their offer had been accepted at Peking. They added that it was only one-third of the railway for which they were contracting, while two-thirds of it could still be made the subject of joint operations of the three groups. In response to French representations it was admitted by the Germans that they had already settled the price of issue and of interest for the loan, but they urged that the three groups ought to sink their differences with regard to this particular business and prepare to co-operate in the future. The French group was not satisfied and pointed out that there could be no reason why the German group should share in the Chinese Central Railway with the British and French groups if they did not join them in this loan.

A final suggestion was made from a British quarter that if the German group succeeded in obtaining from the Chinese Government supervision by a European engineer the British and French groups should join them, but should allow the German group in the interest of their prestige to have nominal concession for the loan. *Per contra*, if the German group failed to secure European control of expenditure they should agree to break off their negotiations with the Chinese Government. The Germans declined to agree to this proposal. A British representative asked them. "What would you have said if the day after I left Berlin and after I had signed our agreement with you I had gone and negotiated this loan on these terms with the Chinese?" The German reply was:—"Nothing. You have been within your rights and we should not have been at all surprised."

When the conference was resumed on Saturday no reply to the German telegram to Peking had been received. On behalf of the British and French groups it was announced that a formal protest would be entered in Peking against the action of the Chinese Government concluding a loan without first having submitted their intention to the British Government in accordance with the terms of the Convention of 1905. This, it was explained, was not a threat, but the German group might find the information useful for their own guidance. While there was no intention of describing the German action as "unfair," there could be no doubt that it had placed the British and French groups in an unfair position. It might have been that the misunderstanding was originally caused by the terms of a telegram from Berlin which had not been clearly worded.

On behalf of the German group it was replied that it was quite legitimate for the British and French groups to enter the protest in Peking. If it succeeded the Germans would doubtless be "kicked out" (*sic*), but they would not "lose face" in China, because they would not have broken their contract with the Chinese Government.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROTEST.

On the invitation of the Chairman the British and French protest, worded in the following terms, was handed in:—

The British and French groups beg to place upon record in the minutes the position assumed by the German group in consequence of which the French and British groups are unable to continue their negotiations; but having laid down the principle that some reasonable means of control over the expenditure of the loan funds is absolutely necessary as a safeguard to European bondholders, they have no alternative but to part company with their German friends, and they now hold themselves released from any obligation under the protocol of February 26 and competent to take any steps which they may deem necessary in their own interest.

It is further deserving of mention that in the course of the discussion when a German appeal was made to the British and French groups to join in the proposed German loan on the German terms the reply was:—

That is impossible. Even if we desired to do so our respective Governments would not allow it. The interests of European bondholders are not sufficiently guaranteed unless a European engineer can control the actual expenditure.

GERMAN OPINION.

Berlin, April 8.

Under the heading "The Quarrel About the Canton-Hankow Railway" the *Vossische Zeitung* says:—

"We have received the following explanation of the affair from a well-informed source. At the joint sittings of the German, French, and British groups held in London on March 12 and 13 and in Paris on April 2 and 3, the French and British representatives repeatedly reproached the German syndicate with having acted incorrectly in the business, and with having placed these two groups in a disadvantageous position, a reproach which has now been published in the Press."

In reply to this the following must be stated:—

"As long ago as January the German syndicate, at the suggestion of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, declared its readiness to enter upon negotiations for the attainment of an understanding about the Chinese railway loans. This attempt was rendered abortive, however, by the British asserting that they had certain preferential rights on the Canton-Hankow Railway, and that there was already in existence an understanding with France concerning this line. The British groups declined to allow the German syndicate to come in on the footing of equal rights. On the German side the statement was thereupon made that in such circumstances independent competitive offers would be tendered to China, but it was expressly declared that this was not meant to make it appear that there was any desire to spoil business for the British and French. After negotiations with China had been opened, and the German syndicate had a prospect of carrying its offers through, a fresh attempt was suddenly instituted by the English to effect an understanding on the basis that the three groups should in the future only make railway loans in China jointly and upon certain specified conditions.

"A resolution was dispatched to London, the German group pointing out with emphasis, that *there could be no question of the withdrawal of offers made to China by the German party so long as the details of a joint German-British-French agreement had not been agreed upon.*"

"From March 3 until March 12 neither the British nor the French group was in any way bound to abstain from making any offer to China, *for*, in accordance with the German declarations, all three parties were free until the conclusion of a final agreement. No new instructions were sent to the German representative in Peking after March 1; on the other hand he put forward a written offer of a loan for £5,000,000 on the basis of instructions which had been current since January, and this was accepted by the Chinese Government on March 7.

"The assertion made by the British that the German syndicate did not act in conformity with the protocol signed by it, or that it left the French and British in any way in doubt regarding its attitude, must be emphatically repudiated by the German syndicate as an accusation without the shadow of a foundation."

BURGLARY IN SEYMOUR TERRACE.

A BOLD THIEF.

3rd inst.

A case of burglary was reported to the Police yesterday which, in the boldness of its conception and the determination to secure a haul, is as daring as any that have been successfully carried out in the European quarters of the city. Curious to relate it was only on the previous evening that the gentleman, whose house was entered and robbed in the small hours of Sunday morning, remarked to a friend on the efficiency of the Police patrol in Seymour Terrace. Little could he have imagined at the time that, within the next twenty-four hours, a Chinese burglar was to test the truth of his observation.

The facts of the circumstances attending the burglary of 8, Seymour Terrace—as reported by the occupier, Mr. D. A. Cordeiro—were that between two and three o'clock in the morning of Sunday a thief entered his bed-room and stole sundry silver articles to the value of about $15. The silverware was removed from the toilet table in the bed-room, and as evidence of the boldness of the theft it need only be stated that Mr. Cordeiro and his wife were both asleep in the room at the time and were undisturbed by the stealthiness of the intruder. Their first knowledge that they had the unwelcomed attentions of an uninvited guest yesterday was later in the morning when the room was discovered to be in that fine state of disorder that has been described by some eminent individual as the work of—the burglar's—art.

The discovery led to a report being lodged with the Police and the subsequent investigation by an officer of the detective branch. It appeared that the occupants of the house left the first floor windows open for the night. The thief, who has been acquainted with the police movements in that district, chose the most suitable hour to carry out his plan without fear of detection. It was at the time when the Indian policemen had to change their beat. It is surmised that the thief gained his admittance by means of the waterspout on the front verandah, as every door and window in the back part of the house was found to be securely fastened on Sunday morning. Once in the room, the fly visitor took the precaution, lest his movements might awaken the occupiers, of securing a skirt ready at hand which he quietly spread over the floor in front of the toilet table. His attentions were first directed to the silver powder box and, having no paramour of his own to whom he might make a gift of its contents, he carefully emptied the powder and the puff into a waste-paper basket. His covetous eye then fell on a silver tray which he also annexed after scattering the hair-pins about. Curiosity led him to make a search of every drawer, but finding nothing valuable in them he made for the writing-table. Quill-driving is probably one of the adventurer's aspirations, for the only article on the desk which he fancied was a silver inkstand which he did not forget to add to his bag, not before, however, spilling the ink to leave behind him footprints—unlike Longfellow on the sands of time—but on the beautifully patterned Canton matting. Satisfied with the result of his evening's expedition, the thief left the house as cautiously as he had entered it. He is evidently not out of his teens yet, or he would not have been as mindful of Santa Claus as he was. One of the lady's stockings was missing in the morning, and it is supposed that having taken to heart the memory of Santa Claus last Christmas, the youthful visitor filled the stocking with his "presents" which came down not by the chimney but by the waterspout.

Chief-Detective Inspector Hanson's assistants are now after the fairy whom they may succeed in following up through the pawnshops. Suspicion falls on a dismissed house-boy who heard the story of the coming of Father Christmas when it was related to the children fat 8, Seymour Terrace last December.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANY IN JAPAN.

QUESTION OF SECURITY.

The *Osaka Asahi* notes that Lloyd's have opened an important insurance business in Japan and is competing with low rates, which it describes as a characteristic of Lloyd's. On the ground that the insurance contracts are concluded in London, Lloyd's did not deposit with the Japanese Government the usual security of Y100,000, maintaining that their agents only introduce the parties to be insured. Other foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan, which deposited security with the Japanese Government, have protested against the exemption accorded to Lloyd's. The Government has now decided that insurance contracts made in Japan so far with Lloyd's are invalid, and holds that in taking contracts for insurance Lloyd's must abide by the law of the country and deposit Y100,000 with the Japanese Government. Whether Lloyd's will submit or not to this decision, is problematical. It is expected, says the *Asahi*, that the matter will develop into a question of international law.—*Japan Chronicle*.

PLANTERS AND COOLIES.

PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

The assistants on tobacco estates in Deli have drawn up a petition to the Queen of Holland, praying for better protection by law against coolies who defy their authority. They complain that the law in force shows too great a leaning in favour of the coolies. The penalties for insubordination and lack of discipline among the coolies are too light to have any terrors for the labourers, and the procedure to bring them to justice is too tiresome and protracted. The coolies have no fear of the law and set no store by the authority of the assistants. The only punishment they prefer at present, is that dealt out on the spot when the offence is still fresh.

Planters know that the law forbids their striking the coolies, but they cannot help dealing with them in a hard-handed fashion when provoked beyond endurance. The unlucky assistants are then hauled up in the police court, and undergo fine or imprisonment for excusable offences.

The grievance of the petitioners, in short, is that the law safeguards the interests of the coolies too much at the expense of the employers. The assistants point out that the Government does not safeguard them sufficiently against the labourers.

The unfortunate assistants stand between two fires. If they take the law into their own hands to enforce authority against mutinous and rowdy coolies, the police come down upon them. If they do not maintain discipline with an iron hand, they will lose all control over the labourers and be dismissed by their employers; self-interest leads the assistants to prefer breaking the law when doing otherwise means loss of employment.

The petitioners conclude by praying that the labour laws be so amended that the punishments enforced should better meet the offence, local considerations being duly taken into account in order that fear might seize upon the coolies.—*Straits Times*.

S. S. "INDRANI."

OPERATIONS FOR REFLOATING.

The *Japan Chronicle* understands that the work on the British steamer *Indrani* which, as already reported, is ashore in the Inland Sea, is proceeding favourably, and it is hoped to float the vessel to-day (22nd April).

The salvage boat *Arima-maru* 305 tons, of the Mitsu Bishi firm, which is fitted with up-to-date pumping apparatus sufficient to pump out 2,000 tons per hour, is on the spot with four experts, forty workmen, and six divers. With some difficulty a hole in the bottom of the vessel was patched up. When the cargo in No. 1 hold was discharged, however, further serious damage was discovered to have been inflicted—a large jagged rock having become jammed in the hold, penetrating the bottom of the vessel at the starboard side. To stop up the hole a number of carpenters were sent with the necessary tools and material, and effected repairs yesterday morning. As the weather remained fine, it was expected that the work on the bulkhead would be completed yesterday, and the pumping operations started. In these circumstances the vessel was expected to be refloated this morning.

CURRENCY REFORM.

The *Shanghai Times* has been giving a translation of the important memorial by H.E. Sheng Kung-pao, forming the first comprehensive plan which has been suggested for the unification of the present coinage of China and provision for future needs. Commenting on His Excellency's scheme, our Shanghai contemporary has the following leading article:—The evils of the recent Provincial issues of copper to-cash pieces are fully recognised. These copper pieces have deteriorated in value, so that one dollar now exchanges for about 130 of these pieces. The suggestion made by Sheng Kung-pao is that they shall be redeemed at once at the rate of 125 in the dollar. This is a very wise suggestion, especially in view of the fact that by adopting this plan the Government would shoulder the responsibility of having allowed these coins to be issued by Provincial mints. No plan which would throw the whole burden for the redemption of these coins upon the innocent people of the Empire could be considered just or statesmanlike. It would be sure to create strong opposition on the part of the people, which might easily become an organized opposition, for there would not be a single person who would be affected by such a plan. The provision for exchanging at the rate of 125 to a dollar, instead of the present market value of 130 or 132, would have the further effect of eliminating all possible market speculation on the part of the small banks. The issuance of a new 10-cash copper piece would only be possible after the redemption of the present bad coins had been carried forward to a certain extent. The suggestion for the use of subsidiary nickel coinage is most timely. In the introduction of a token coinage, the assistance of the use of a metal for the subsidiary coinage, different from that of the dollar coinage, must be considered to be very important. Chinese Banks have been accustomed, from time immemorial, to estimate coins solely on the basis of the amount of metal contained therein, and for this reason it has been impossible, up to the present, to force subsidiary coins into use on the basis of their face value proportionate to the dollar coins. The introduction of nickel would remove the competition between the amount of silver metal in a subsidiary coin. The Chinese banker has been accustomed to note that a silver 20 cent piece did not contain 1/5 as much silver as a dollar. If another metal such as nickel is introduced for subsidiary coins, the comparison between the amounts of metal contained is at once disposed of, and the coin can be taken at its face value in proportion to the dollar coin. There will be a hearty welcome to the other suggestion of Sheng Kung-pao's memorial, to the effect that the present bank-notes issued by the provinces and by various commercial banks shall be withdrawn, and new bank-notes issued by the Bank of China. The object of the recent issuance of these various bank-notes was probably to offset the use of the bank-notes issued by various foreign banks in the open ports, and if the resultant effect is the stopping of all private, unoffical bank-notes, both Chinese and foreign, the recent confusion will have contributed a lasting benefit. These bank-notes have not been current at any distance from the place of issuance. Bank-notes issued by foreign banks in Shanghai have only been current in Hankow and Tientsin at a 5 per cent. discount, and the provincial dollar notes issued by the Hupeh Government have had about the same rate of discount in Shanghai. The possibility of obtaining a bank-note, in any part of China, which will be current in all other parts, will be an immediate and immense stimulus to trade. The only other important suggestion in the memorial is that China shall prepare herself at once for placing her entire currency upon a gold basis. It is not suggested that this is possible under present trade conditions, but the wise suggestion is made that, in all currency reforms carried out at present, the ultimate object of placing the currency upon a gold basis should ever be kept in mind. Sheng Kung-pao's memorial reflects great credit upon himself, not only for the wise suggestions which he has made for the future, but also for the careful analysis of the present unfortunate condition of Chinese currency.

ST. ANDREW'S SUNDAY SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

The annual outing for the above Sunday School was to have been held on Saturday last, and arrangements had been made to visit Seaton by launch but owing to the unfavourable weather the outing as arranged could not be carried out.

At one o'clock, as the rain had actually set in, it was decided by the committee to abandon the idea of going to Seaton and the children were assembled at the Seamen's Institute.

In spite of the weather more than half of the children were present and after various amusements which the young folk seemed to heartily enjoy—if same can be judged by the screams of delight that echoed through and through the rooms—tea was served at four o'clock and after "Grace" had been sung the tables were besieged, cakes, etc., quickly vanishing.

Subsequently, the Sunday School Prizes were presented by Mrs. Packham; in addition to the various Prizes which were awarded for good conduct and attendance there were three special Prizes given for Religious Knowledge, Girls' division, Eva Packham, Boys' division Harold Lewis, and Edward Lewis in the Infants' division.

At 7 o'clock each child received a small fancy bag of sweets; then three hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Packham and other ladies who carried out the most important duty of catering.

The afternoon's enjoyment was concluded by singing the National Anthem.

The Committee of the Sunday School wish to thank all those that contributed and assisted in rendering the afternoon a success.—*Communicated*.

SERIOUS FRACAS.

DISTURBANCE IN HANKOW.

A Chinese dispatch to a Shanghai vernacular paper states that on the night of the 19th ultimo a serious fracas occurred in Hankow between a number of employees of the Standard Oil Company and of an American slaughter house and the Japanese police. It arose, says the *N. C. D. News*, through a policeman trying to arrest one of the employees on suspicion, for carrying a load at night. The man abandoned his load, quickly got a dozen or more of his fellows on the spot, and belaboured the policeman. Soon after the Japanese inspector and a detachment of Japanese constables went to his rescue, when their enemies were also very largely reinforced. In the end a detective was taken prisoner and the inspector himself was cut on the face. Information was then given to the Mixed Court Magistrate, who instructed the nearest Chinese police officers to take forty constables and try to restore order. The rioters by this time numbered over a hundred. They attacked the Chinese police, and threatened to make an attack on the Japanese Consulate. One of the Chinese officers was injured in the affray. Realizing the situation, the Magistrate reported the matter the next morning to the Taotai, who ordered out his guards and some other troops. The officials turned out in full force on Tuesday last, the 20th, when the rioters dispersed. Two of these were arrested and tried by the Magistrate, in conjunction with the Japanese Consul, and have been imprisoned by the Chinese authorities. It is stated that the Standard Oil Company and the Slaughter House intend taking up the case on behalf of their employees.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LOAN.

THE DEBENTURE ISSUE.

The negotiations between the O. S. K. and Mitsui, Mitsu Bishi, 15th, 100th, 1st, Kogyo, 34th, Yamaguchi, Naniwa, Sumitomo, and Konoike Banks with regard to the proposed issue by the Kaisha of £2,000,000 of debentures were satisfactorily concluded yesterday, reports the *Kobe Herald* of 23rd ult. The rate of interest is to be 7 per cent. and the price of issue £97. Repayment is to be made during the ten years commencing two years after the signing of the contract. It is stated that some of the Kaisha's vessels are made security for the issue, the Kogyo Ginko being consituted trustee. The delay in the conclusion of the negotiations is attributed to the fact that the bankers had to make various novel arrangements; this being the first instance in Japan of vessels being made security in such a matter. The O. S. K. will hold a general meeting on May 10, and the issue will be opened about the 17th. Some of the insurance companies are said to intend to make large subscriptions, as the rate of interest works out at 8⅛ per cent.

SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS.

We learn from Osaka papers that negotiations for the issue of the debentures of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to the amount of Y2,000,000 have come to a successful conclusion. The underwriting banks are the Mitsui, Mitsu Bishi, the 15th (Noble's), the Dalichi, 100th, 34th, Yamaguchi, Naniwa, Sumitomo, and Konoike Banks, and the Credit Mobilier, Limited. The rate of interest agreed upon is 7 per cent. and the issue price Y97, the principal to be redeemed in ten years after the lapse of two years from the date of issue. The steamers of the company's fleet are to be mortgaged as securities on a trust formed by the Credit Mobilier, Limited. This will furnish a precedent for the acceptance of vessels as security for a loan. It is stated that the terms of the loan are to be laid before a special general meeting of shareholders on the 10th proximo. The debentures are expected to be placed on the market about May 17th. At Y97 the rate of interest will amount to 8.1 per cent., and it is reported that insurance companies, which are experiencing difficulty in finding good investments for their funds during the present depression in the demand for money, are prepared to take large blocks of the debentures.—*Japan Chronicle*.

A CHINESE WEDDING.

WEALTHY CHINESE MARRY IN SHANGHAI.

The following is taken from the *N. C. D. News* of 26th ult.:—An exceptionally grand and interesting wedding took place on Saturday at St Francis Xavier's Cathedral, Tungkadoo, at 8.30 a.m., the contracting parties being Joaquim, son of H.E. Taotai Tsang Kouo-heng, (better known amongst foreigners as Jacques Tsang), of Shanghai, and the daughter of H.E. Taotai Tsang Hou-chow, of Soochow, members of two of the biggest and best known Catholic families in the neighbourhood. The bride arrived at the Church in a beautiful sedan chair adorned with red silk and gold, and borne by eight bearers. The Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Père Pratel, who united the happy couple in matrimonial bonds. The service was fully choral; besides there was a band from Messrs. Moutrie & Co. which was present at the Church, and afterwards at the residence of the groom's parents in Sing-Kee Pang Road. The bride was magnificently attired in dark coloured satin, heavily embroidered in gold and precious stones, and her beautiful and costly head dress consisted of pearls and jade stones. She was attended by four bridesmaids similarly dressed. The bridegroom was also attended by four relatives, all of whom wore official dress. The attendance at the Church was very large, amounting to over three thousand, of whom five hundred or more were relatives of the family, and in official robes which lent splendour to the scene. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left the Church in a brougham decorated with red and green ribbons and drawn by a pair of white horses, followed in procession by all the relatives and guests to the residence of the groom's parents.

On arrival all the guests were graciously received by H.E. Tsang Kouo-heng. A song of welcome to the bride, the music and words of which were composed by Mr. Tsu, was sung by several little children, to a piano accompaniment.

There the quaint ceremony of introduction took place between the newly-married couple and their relatives and guests. Amongst the latter were several of the leading Chinese gentry and a few foreigners. Next the guests, about 400 in number, sat down to refreshments, and the health of the happy pair was drunk. Several Chinese bands were engaged to entertain the guests and the decorations were grand beyond description. The bridal chamber was tastefully decorated in red and gold, and the furniture was brought from the bride's home. The gifts to the bride and bridegroom were numerous and valuable.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent to the *Chronicle* office three hen's eggs of a remarkable size and weight for Japan. The largest weighs 3½ ozs. and measures in its largest circumference 7½ inches with 6½ inches in the middle circumference; the second largest weighs 2½ ozs. and measures 6 inches by 7; the third weighs 2 6-8 ozs., and measures 6 by 6½ inches. In Japan, where as a rule hen's eggs are small, these are certainly exceedingly fine specimens.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF BARRELS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Rapid strides are being made by the Government in the Islands in the way of modern improvements of a permanent character, remarks the *Manila Times*. Throughout all the provinces permanent improvements such as new municipal and provincial buildings, bridges, river walls and breakwaters, sewer and waterworks construction, and fortifications, and in all these concrete is being used, reinforced by steel which makes the buildings of the most modern construction.

It was early decided by the Government that so far as possible all public construction should be of concrete, which would stand the tests of both storms and earthquakes. Nor is the Government alone in this class of improvements. The Manila Railway Company is using concrete for its bridge construction and culverts throughout the island of Luzon, and the Philippine Railway Company is using concrete for its bridge work in the islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu. Commercial houses have also adopted concrete for their construction work and Manila has at the present time a number of such buildings, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, American Hardware Company's building, Lack and Davis building, Olsen building, the Church of the Capuchinos now under process of erection in Calle Palacio, the new General Hospital, the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John in Ermita and the telephone building, while the city of Manila is constructing its sidewalks of the same material.

Some idea may be gained as to the amount of cement that has been shipped into these islands, when it is remembered that the sewer system construction of this city has consumed 70,000 barrels; 12,000 barrels were used in Manila's new reservoir; 9,000 barrels have been used on the dam at Montalban for the gravity water supply; 20,000 barrels are being used in the civil hospital, 4,000 barrels for the new medical school; 200,000 barrels in the fortification works at Corregidor, Grande Island, Carabao Island and Fraile Island; 20,000 barrels at Olongapo, for wharves, coaling station and other improvements; 80,000 barrels by the Philippines Railway Company in the southern islands for bridges and culverts, and 50,000 barrels are being used for similar purposes by the Manila Railway Company.

In addition to these, school houses and provincial buildings of concrete are being erected all over the islands and among other concrete improvements might be mentioned the new breakwater and river walls in Manila, the river walls at Iloilo, the new dock at Cebu, the Santa Cruz provincial building, the Rizal provincial building, the new English Club in Manila and the construction work in cement done by the Manila Electric Railroad and Light Company in Manila. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 barrels of cement have been used in these islands during the past few years for the construction of permanent improvements and that during the next few years tens of thousands of barrels more will be used for additional improvements.

The following contractors and builders use Green Island cement: Manila Construction Company; Mateon, Lord and Belser; J. G. White and Company; Salvador Farré; Machuca Go Tanco; Delmar Smith; O. F. Campbell; R. M. Loper; Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company; Tam Samso; John Gordon, and many others.

Of the vast amount of cement already used in this city and throughout the islands it is safe to estimate that three-fourths has been the famous Green Island cement, for which W. H. Anderson and Company of No. 25 Plaza Goiti are the agents.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

Following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending 24th ult.

Bukit Komah.—Stone crushed 3,667 tons; Gold obtained 933 ounces; Average per ton 5.09 dwts.

Bukit Malacca.—Stone crushed 2,039 tons; Gold obtained 101 ounces; Average per ton 1 dwt.

JAPANESE PIANOS AND ORGANS IN CHINA.

The following extracts from an American consular report for China will be of interest to musicians in Japan:—

"It is interesting to note the efforts being made by the Japanese to introduce their pianos in the Chinese market. Several well-equipped factories have been established in Japan whose head builders are Japanese trained in British and American establishments. They have succeeded in turning out handsome pianos, which they are offering to the dealers at about one half the catalogue price of American pianos. They are gradually overcoming the faults which are being found with their instruments, and are making some headway, though small, in this market. As the demand for pianos is not large, they cannot, of course, expect to secure a large trade. The foreign dealers, while not refusing to put Japanese pianos on exhibit, decline to place any number in stock, and the Japanese are importers of their own nationality to push the trade.

"The American trade in organs has suffered greatly of late on account of the introduction of Japanese 'baby organs' at almost half the price of the American instruments. The first Japanese organs imported were crude, but in spite of this their low cost proved a strong argument in their favour with the Chinese purchaser. The musical goods dealers, who were enjoying a good trade in American organs, found that they could not compete with the Japanese instruments. With time the Japanese were able to improve their organs, and commenced their introduction into this field with energy. The strongest argument in favour of their instruments was the low price.

"It was proposed to the American manufacturers that they manufacture the parts for the baby organs in the United States and send them to China, to be set up in the piano and organ factories here. This was done, and a material reduction in the price of the American organ was made. The Japanese, however, have installed in their factories the most improved organ-building machinery to be had in the United States, and they are now sending their organs into this market in large numbers. Their instruments, while of as good appearance as the American organs, are generally not so well set up and are made of less seasoned wood, but they only ask half the price of American organs for their instruments.

"The difficulty in tuning an organ is not as great as in tuning a piano, so that the Japanese have found little trouble in this direction. The tuning is done by Japanese girls.

"It is said that the foreign importers have practically given up bringing in American organs either set up or in parts, it being found impossible to compete with the Japanese article. There seems no prospect of reviving the American trade or even of continuing the small China-made organ trade, in face of the Japanese importations. It is certain that the American manufacturer cannot cut his prices so per cent. to allow of competition with the Japanese."

THE S.S. "DJAMBI."

AN ATTEMPTED SALE.

The *Singapore Free Press* of 28th ult. says:—Yesterday afternoon at Messrs. Powell and Company's sale room the Dutch steamer *Djambi*, now lying at the east end of Tanjong Pagar, was offered at auction. This is the vessel, it will be remembered, which was run into and cut in half by the French mail steamer at the wharf some time ago. The ship was described by the auctioneers as being of 321 gross, two years old, with excellent machinery, boilers and fittings. She had cost $75,000 new and the sale included besides the ship a large quantity of her deck fittings, etc., which had been removed and are now in the custody of Tanjong Pagar. There was also included any cargo which might be in her, there being possibly some cases of tin plates still in the ship. Nothing of this was, however, guaranteed. The conditions included removal of the vessel within thirty days, but it was permitted to take her to a certain spot fifty feet from the hulks. Regulations as regards the safety of shipping, etc., were also imposed. There was a fair attendance in the auction room, but there was no eagerness to start the bidding. An offer of two hundred dollars met with no opposition for a long time, when three hundred was offered. Ample time for consideration was allowed but buyers were not out for cheap speculations, and eventually the ship was bought in at this price; no sale therefore resulting.

A NEW CABLE STEAMER.

An interesting special service steamer has been launched from the *Neptune* Works, Newcastle, of Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson. The vessel, which was christened the *Telconia*, is being built for submarine cable laying and repairing purposes to the order of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, London. She is a steel, twin-screw steamer, 205 ft. in length by 30 ft. 9 in. beam. The two cable tanks have over 7,500 cubic feet of space, and there is, in addition, a hold for carrying buoys, grapnels, etc., besides very large bunker capacity. There are also testing-rooms, while the cable machinery, picking up and paying-out gear, etc., will be of the most modern description.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN SHANGHAI.

If enterprise is the mainspring of success, the Palace Hotel should have a magnificent future before it. Before it was completed it housed an International Commission in which worldwide interest was taken. Since then a wireless installation has been put in and yesterday it was put into commission. The masts and wires on the roof of the building are the only indication from the exterior that wireless messages can be transmitted and received on the premises. The transmitting and receiving appliances are in a small chamber in the N. E. corner of the ground floor, and it was here that the writer was privileged to witness practical demonstration of wireless telegraphy.

THE APPARATUS AT WORK.

The apparatus, which is supplied by the East Asiatic Wireless Telegraph Co., is wonderfully compact, though to the amateur it has that latent mystery which all electrical instruments seem to possess. For while an expert may talk glibly of sparks, high-tension currents, induction coils and electrolytic detectors, a casual observer is content to estimate the value of the apparatus by what he sees and hears without any attempt to dissect it piece-meal. It all looks very simple when it is at work. The operator, with a pair of telephone receivers strapped over his ears sits in front of a small table on which are some three or four small instruments. He is asked, say, to call up H. M. S. *Astraea*. There is a tap, tap, tap on the Morse key of the transmitting apparatus, and simultaneously a series of rasping sounds, accompanied by bright violet sparks which come from the box containing the spark gap. But those gentle taps are passing current at a pressure of 100,000 volts and high up on the roof Hertzian waves are carrying signals far and wide until they reach their destination. Even simpler does the receiving of messages appear. By throwing over a switch the transmitting apparatus is put out of action and the way is clear for messages to come from outside. The operator merely listens through the telephone receivers mentioned above, and if a station within range is "talking" he hears the message by Morse code in a series of long or short buzzes. Perhaps the signal is prefaced by the repetition of the letters "T G," in which case he is an eavesdropper to an interchange of messages between Woosung and Tsungming. For purposes of demonstration the *Astraea* was called up and asked to oblige with a "song." This the handy men did immediately and for two minutes repeated a signal consisting of three dots and a dash for the benefit of the writer.

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM.

The apparatus consists of two distinct parts, the receiver and the transmitter. The current for the latter is taken from the Municipal mains, and by passage through an induction coil is raised to a pressure of 100,000 volts. The high tension current then passes into the spark gap, and the same time charges a battery of 144 Leyden jars. The moment the spark takes place waves are produced in the aerial wire. Together with the aerial wires an earth connection is worked for the radiation of electric waves. Coils for regulating the strength of the current complete the transmitting apparatus.

The receiving apparatus, which is all on a small table, is connected with the aerial wires. Passing through coils and condensers the electric waves received from other stations are transformed into electricity in local electric circuits, and by an electrolytic detector are passed to the telephone receivers. The coils and condensers on the table enable the operator to "tune" his apparatus so that it will only receive waves of a certain length, and by this means interference from a third station can be avoided. Local batteries direct the current through the right way.

THE SAFETY OF HIGH PRESSURE.

After explaining the apparatus, Mr. S. Larsen of the East Asiatic Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld., obligingly showed the writer that there was nothing to fear from the high current employed. Taking a key in one hand and touching a terminal with it, he placed his other hand on another terminal and allowed 100,000 volts to pass through his body without turning a hair. Lord Kelvin was once demonstrating, to a class, man's immunity to high tension currents, and when he was about to put the theory into practice by allowing a current similar to this, to pass through his body, a voice from the lecture room implored him to try it first on a dog. The writer was able to sympathize with this suggestion and was not possessed by any ambition to say that he had survived the passage of a current of 100,000 volts through his body.

The East Asiatic Wireless Telegraph Co. has, up to the present, supplied thirty installations to the Chinese Government. The apparatus described, is the property of the Palace Hotel, which intends to keep operators continuously employed, in relays, to transmit and receive wireless messages.—*N. C. D. News.*

A SHIPWRECKED JUNK.

REPORT BY CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAMER.

The steamer *Kwang Tah*, belonging to the China Merchants' S. N. Company, Captain W. H. Lunt, which arrived in port last Tuesday morning from Shanghai, reports having passed a wrecked junk with the mast thirty feet above water in Lat. 31-11½ N. Long. 121-51½ E.N. 87 W., ½ of a mile from Fairy wreck buoy. Kiutoan Light vessel N. 50 W. 47 miles. The *Kwang Tah* experienced light to fresh winds from S.E. to South, and cloudy skies with long E. S.E. swell to Turnabout. Thence light winds and hazy weather with rain and fog to Chilang Point. Thence fine and clear with smooth sea to port.

CHINESE LAW REFORM.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

The Board of Justice has submitted to the Throne a comprehensive scheme of Law Reform to be carried out in nine years commencing from the 34th year of Kwang Hsu as follows:—First year; establishment of Police and High Courts in Peking, and local Courts and Courts of the First Instance in the Tartar City; revision of the Criminal Law; consideration of the whole question of the administration of justice and drafting laws governing the conduct of judges. Second year; finding the ways and means of establishing model prisons in Peking; enforcement of the law governing the conduct of judges in Peking; finding the ways and means of establishing Courts in the provincial capitals and commercial ports; publication of the provisional rules of procedure; extending the scope of the regulations regarding petitions in litigation; drafting regulations respecting the recommendation and promotion of judges; publication of the regulations respecting the duties of judges and magistrates; drafting prison regulations and laws governing the conduct of prison officials; drafting laws providing for the keeping of records. Third year: appointment of provincial Commissioners of Justice; enforcement of the law governing the conduct of such officials; finding the ways and means of establishing local Police Courts in the Tartar and Chinese City; publication of the law providing for the keeping of records; publication of the prison regulations and laws governing the conduct of prison officials; establishment of Courts in the provincial capitals and commercial ports; enforcement of the law governing the conduct of the judges in Chihli; enforcement of provisional rules of legal procedure; drafting regulations respecting the examination, appointment and pay of judges; enforcement of the regulations respecting the recommendation and promotion of judges in Peking. Fourth year: Finding the ways and means of establishing Courts in the prefectures and districts of Chihli; enforcement of the law regarding the examination, appointment and pay of judges; enforcement of the regulations respecting the recommendation and promotion of judges in Chihli. Fifth year; Joining the Ministry of the Interior and the Board of Finance in memorializing the Throne to enforce the law providing for the keeping of records in Peking, settling the scheme for the establishment of Courts in the prefectures and districts of Chihli; enforcement of the law regarding the examination, appointment and pay of judges. Sixth year: establishment of the Courts in the prefectures and districts of Chihli; finding the ways and means of establishing district Courts throughout the Empire; enforcement of the New Criminal Code. Seventh year: settling the scheme for the establishment of district Courts throughout the Empire; records of cases to be kept by local Courts in Chihli. Eighth year; establishment of district Courts throughout the Empire; records of cases to be kept by the Courts of the First Instance in Chihli; revision of the regulations on the recommendation and promotion of judges. Ninth year; Making all judgeships tenable for life; enforcement of the revised regulations respecting the recommendation and promotion of judges.—*Shanghai Times.*

BRIGAND CAMPAIGN.

HUMANITARIAN WARFARE IN UPPER TONKIN.

DISASTROUS RESULTS APPARENT.

The campaign against the brigands in Upper Tonkin does not proceed as smoothly as had been expected, and an agitation has begun urging the extermination of the outlaws before summer sets in, when the mountain country becomes unhealthy for the troops in the field. The brigand chiefs are quite at home in the wilds, and are past-masters in mountain warfare. Unhappily, the military commanders have their hands tied for humanitarian and political reasons. Sharp and ruthless measures against the brigands would arouse an outcry in France, and it was held not to be expedient to waste the lives of regular troops against such an ignoble enemy.—So it was decided to hold the country overrun with the regulars, and to attack the enemy with native levies, the idea being to cover the outlaws and starve them out. These tactics have had only partial success. Lack of supplies has driven some of the outlaws to surrender, but the main body holds out stubbornly.

NO GAIN FROM HALF-MEASURES.

It is pointed out that the loss of life in dealing a succession of quick and crushing blows on the outlaws at the outset would be far less than the losses in small encounters spread over months, and from disease. Another serious point is the heavy outlay from prolonging the military operations. The brigands, secure in the mountains, sally out for forays in the thinly garrisoned country where they gather supplies from the villagers who, armed for the most part with sharpened stakes only, stand but a poor chance against the magazine rifles of the outlaws. Villages which side with the Government are ruthlessly destroyed by the brigands who also put to a cruel death every one whom they suspect of having given information to the troops. The people are so terrorised that they are afraid to help the Government forces. Murder awaits them when the flying columns leave the neighbourhood upon the least suspicion on the part of the brigands. The brigands seek to gain sympathisers among the natives by spreading reports that the outlaw chieftain—De-Tham—is a patriot seeking to deliver the country from foreign domination.

A WILY ENEMY.

De-Tham is a veteran outlaw who knows all the tricks of his calling and he has always managed to baulk his pursuers. Several times he has been summoned, but escape from the toils was easy enough. The pursuers feel encouraged, for all that, by rumours that the chieftain is losing heart and may surrender. The old fox, however, knows what he is about, and that his crimes are beyond pardon. One amusing feature of the campaign is the readiness of the brigand leaders to parley with their pursuers to gain time, and the ease with which the latter are sometimes gulled. For instance, a band, which mustered 120 rifles, and had run short of supplies opened negotiations for surrender with the commander of the pursuing column. The outlaws kept on the parley until they had provisioned themselves. After that they turned right about and made off.—*Straits Times.*

SUICIDE AT SHANGHAI.

CAPTAIN SHOOTS HIMSELF AT WIFE'S GRAVE.

A very pathetic occurrence took place in the old cemetery at Pahsienjao yesterday afternoon, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 30th ult. About 3 p.m. the gardener of the cemetery came into the Central Police Station and reported that a foreigner had shot himself. Detective Sergeant Gibson, accompanied by Detective Dimitri, at once proceeded to the Cemetery, and there they found the dead body of Captain A. S. Wilson lying across a grave. An old and rusty revolver, loaded in all six chambers, was found near at hand, and inspection of the body showed that there was a bullet wound under the right ear. Sergeant Gibson at once informed Mr. G. W. King and Dr. Billinghurst of the occurrence, and later in the afternoon an inquest was opened, and formal evidence of identification was given by Captain Cochrane. A *post mortem* examination was held at 7 p.m. yesterday and the inquest will be resumed at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The circumstances of the suicide are full of pathos. The deceased, who had been married twice, and whose wives were buried in the cemetery was seen wandering the vicinity of their graves at 9 a.m. yesterday. He returned to the cemetery and 1 p.m. and about 2.10 p.m. the gardener heard the report of a revolver shot. Captain Wilson had ended his life on the grave of his first wife, and it was across it that the body was found when the police arrived on the scene.

No document of any kind was found on deceased's person, but it is believed that for some time past he had been depressed by financial worry. By profession he was a pilot, and though he had not been employed for some time he was offered the task of taking a vessel up to Wuhu only last Wednesday. This offer he refused. Yesterday morning he went round to the M.M.O.A. and presented a number of old books to the library of the Association. His first wife died in 1886; the second three years ago. Deceased was about sixty years of age.

PROSPECTIVE JOBS FOR CHINA DOCKS.

PHILIPPINE REVENUE CUTTERS.

The *Manila Times*, of 27th ult., says:—"There seems to be some misunderstanding regarding the attitude of the Assembly regarding the appropriation which the Customs authorities have asked for revenue cutters for the purpose of suppressing smuggling in the south." Delegate Quezon told a *Times* reporter this morning, "The request of the Customs officials for money did not reach the (appropriation committee during the time the appropriation bill was being considered, and as it has been decided that no bill which calls for the expenditure of money will be considered, except the general appropriations bill, it would be impossible to provide money by a special act. It is not at all improbable that the appropriation bill will be amended to include an allowance for the cutters, but of course this is something I cannot speak about authoritatively."

The appropriation bill will be taken up by the Assembly just as soon as the Commission returns from Baguio, and there is a general impression that it will be passed without much discussion. Its provisions are generally known and the bill has been thoroughly gone into by the joint committee on appropriations.

S.S. "MANCHURIA."

FELT SUBMARINE EARTHQUAKE.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* of 30th March reports:—Sighted twenty-five miles south-west of the Farallones at 2.45 o'clock yesterday morning, the big Pacific Mail liner *Manchuria*, Captain Daniel Friele, arrived off the barge office shortly before 6 o'clock and was docked with remarkable dispatch at pier 44 a little after 8.

The big liner was expected several hours earlier, but was delayed more than two hours at sea early Saturday morning, when she stopped to transfer two stowaways, who had boarded the vessel at Honolulu, to the steamship *Siberia*, outbound for the Orient.

The *Manchuria* had a pleasant run from the coast of Asia with the exception of a strange phenomenon which occurred at 11.45 o'clock on the night of March 24th, when the liner was steaming 172 miles this side of Yokohama. With a motion that awakened the passengers and struck many with terror, the monster steamship was shaken by a force which was presumed to have been a submarine earthquake. The vessel trembled suddenly from stem to stern and it was at first believed by the Chief Engineer and Captain that she had dropped a propeller blade. An examination showed that the vessel was in good condition and she held her course well after the shock had subsided.

DISMISSAL OF A JAPANESE OFFICER.

ALLEGED TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH CHINESE REVOLUTIONISTS.

According to Japanese papers Infantry Captain Kato Nobuo, aged 30, of the Japanese Army, was dismissed from the service on the 17th ultimo, as he was discovered to be associated with Chinese revolutionists. It appears that the dismissed officer graduated from the Junior Millitary Staff College in 1906 and joined the 30th Infantry Regiment. He was appointed an Ensign in 1900, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and sent to Tientsin the same year to join the Japanese guards there. On the outbreak of hostilities with Russia he was appointed an attaché to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Manchuria, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1904. On returning home from Manchuria he again joined the 30th Infantry. He entered the Military Academy in November, 1906, on order of his commander, remained there only one year, at the end of which he was dismissed for misconduct. He was then appointed to the command of a company in the 52nd Regiment at Hirosaki. During his stay in Tientsin, the dismissed officer is said to have been associated with Sun Yat-sen and his followers. After the war he maintained communication with Sun Yat-sen, scheming various plots according to the charge. Sent to Hirosaki, he found himself in a position which made it very inconvenient to keep in touch with the Chinese revolutionists. In December last he returned to Tokyo on leave of absence on the pretext of illness, and travelled between Shizuoka, Nagoya, and Tokyo in company with Chinese revolutionists. Recognising the obstacles to free action whilst in the army he sent in his resignation. The War Office entertained suspicions of his movements and investigated the circumstances through the Gendarmerie. Discovering that he was associated with Chinese revolutionists, his resignation was refused and he was dismissed from the service.

We are requested to state that the management of the Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie offer a cordial invitation to the children belonging to the orphanages in Hongkong to attend the matinees, free of charge, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Though the Annual Inspection of the Municipal Police Force, which took place the other day, does not, as in the case of the Volunteers, form the culminating point of the year's training, it provides a fitting occasion at which to look back upon the work of the force for the past twelve months. In the case of a Volunteer force, maintained primarily for the defence of the Settlement, the annual Inspection is a real test of the discipline and efficiency of the men, but with the Police the case is different. An idea is prevalent in some quarters that the Police are first and foremost a military force, but nothing could be more at variance with the real facts. It is true that in times of emergency the Foreign, and particularly the Indian, branch would form an important factor in the defence of the Settlement. But, as it should be, the aim of every constable is to prevent a crime, rather than to apprehend the offender after commission, so it must be regarded as more or less of a reflection on the administration of the police force if a prearranged disturbance is allowed to reach maturity. The community looks to the Detective branch to keep in close touch with any movement that may contain the germ of a possible riot, and to the administration to take measures to keep the disaffected elements under control; and happily there can be no shadow of suggestion that the community looks in vain. But notwithstanding drills and proficiency in arms the Shanghai policeman is essentially a policeman, and not a soldier.

Yet while this may be said without reserve, it must not be inferred that because the police are only called upon to undertake military duties in emergencies there is no necessity for strict discipline. The police force now numbers nearly 1,800 men; and, paradoxical though it may seem, strict discipline is necessary to enable the individual members of the police to work independently, and to act upon their own initiative, in the performance of their every-day duties. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to record a marked improvement in the discipline of all ranks during the year. With a few exceptions, the foreign force has set a worthy example to the other branches. In no branch has there been greater all-round improvement than in that of the Sikhs. This may be attributed to two causes: the opening of the Gurdwara, and the appointment of an experienced officer to supervise the Indian force. The Gurdwara has done for the morals of the men what regular drill has done for their physical welfare. No race may deteriorate more rapidly when removed from its national influences and religious observances than the Sikhs, and as the Gurdwara provides machinery for dealing with the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of the Sikh community, it is bound to be of great assistance in keeping the Sikhs up to the standard that is associated with their name. Shanghai is naturally proud of its Sikh police, and it is, therefore, a matter for satisfaction that since the last annual inspection their drill has undergone great improvement; the exhibition that they gave yesterday on the parade ground would have done credit to any police force in the world. Before leaving the subject of the Sikh branch we may be pardoned for drawing attention once more to the regrettable fact that so many Indian watchmen are engaged by independent employers without registration under the police. The advantage, to all who employ Indian watchmen, of having them kept under some central control is surely too plain to require demonstration. In turning to the Chinese branch, it is satisfactory to record that the policy of weeding out undesirables, of recruiting a superior class of native and of subjecting recruits to four or five months' instruction and drill before they are actually employed in police work has considerably improved the efficiency of the native force. When all the older members of the Chinese police who now remain have undergone a similar course of training our native police should be the model for police forces throughout the whole Chinese Empire.

The conditions peculiar to Shanghai, with its congested and growing population, its many nationalities, and the complications of Consular and Mixed Court procedure add yearly to the difficulties of the Shanghai Police Force. What was said of the London constable, by the writer of a series of articles on the Metropolitan Police that appeared recently in *The Times*, is equally true here: "The truth is that most people have no real knowledge of a policeman's life. They do not know what he has to learn to enable him to do his day's work, or of what that work really consists; nor why on one occasion he cautions a man who has broken the peace, and on another takes him into custody." In no place in the world are tact, patience and zeal more necessary than in Shanghai, and yet it is pleasing to know that here it cannot be said that "the policeman's lot is not a happy one." The Council and its officers do all in their power to make life pleasant for members of the force, and few of the ratepayers would grudge any expenditure on the police that was calculated to ensure real efficiency in the force. It would be a grave oversight to close an article on the police force without some reference to the work done by the Mixed Court staff. By their untiring labour they have brought numerous irregularities to light, they have succeeded in convicting not a few runners of extortion, and, mainly owing to their efforts, it is now almost impossible for the native authorities to commit any act of oppression without its being brought to the attention of the Consular Body and the Council. But runners still remain in office, and until they are drawn from a better class, and are paid a reasonable salary, the need for constant vigilance towards their doings cannot be allowed to suffer relaxation.—*N. C. D. News.*

BURMESE BABIES.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY.

The annual exhibition of Burmese and Karen babies held in connection with the Infantile Mortality Society, took place recently, in the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon, under the patronage of the Lieutenant Governor of Burma, and in the presence of a dense gathering of Europeans and Burmese. The following statistics, as furnished by Dr. Pedley, should prove of interest: During the year 1908 there died in Burma 54,032 babies under one year old. This, it is said, happens every year. In Rangoon, during 1907 and 1908, 4,209 Burmese babies were born, and 1,270 died under one year; 491 died during the first month and 704 during the first three months of their lives. So in Rangoon, of every 1,000 Burman babies born 300 died during the first year. In England the mortality is 145 per 1,000 while in other countries in Europe it is higher.

This society was formed to save the lives of the little children, the members believing that thousands of little children died, not because their mothers were lacking in natural affection, but because they did not know how to rear them.

At the show nearly 2,000 babies were disqualified for not being up to the standard specifications, and this reduced the numbers presented to 200. The most remarkable competitor was a seven-months-old boy who weighed 24½ lb. and was awarded the first prize of Rs. 20 (£1 6s 8d) in his class.

THE NANYANG EXHIBITION.

PLANNING OF PREPARATIONS.

With regard to the above exhibition, promoted by the Viceroy at Nanking, and to be held next year, the Viceroy is taking every pains in the planning of preparations in order to make the exhibition a success. He has given orders that Local Product Bazaars should be formed at all prefectures in the southern provinces, together with bazaars of a like sort at all provincial capitals and chief ports. He points out that as the exhibition will be signalized by the word Nanyang, all the southern ports should render assistance and co-operate to ensure success. Shanghai, as a leading port, should take a lead in her efforts. While eulogizing the good work of the Commercial Bazaar now established in Foochow Road and of the Chinese Arts Exhibition, the Viceroy orders an Exhibition of Exports to be held at Shanghai, and has appointed Mr. Li Chung-chio, of the local gentry, as Director of the exhibition. The Taotai has been ordered to render his assistance and to meet the necessary expenses to carry out the project.—*N. C. D. News.*

DECEASED CELEBRITIES OF JAPAN.

AGE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

The *Hiungyo-no-Nihon* publishes an interesting table giving the age at death of many well-known Japanese statesmen, scholars, literary men, and others, during the present Meiji period, together with the diseases to which they succumbed. The *Japan Chronicle* reproduces the list as follows:—

Marquis Kido Koin, statesman, aged 44, liver trouble.

Prince Iwakura Tomomi, statesman, 59, cancer of the stomach.

Marquis Saigo Tsugumichi, Minister of State, 59, cancer of the stomach.

Prince Sanjo Sanetomi, statesman, 55, influenza.

Prince Shimadzu Hisamitsu, Lord of Satsuma, 71, brain trouble.

Count Katsu Awa, a Tokugawa man who distinguished himself during the Restoration period, 77, congestion of the brain.

Count Goto Shojiro, Minister of Communications, 60, heart failure.

Count Mutsu Munemitsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 54, consumption.

Shinagawa Yajiro, 58, pneumonia.

Iwasaki Yataro, head of the Mitsu Bishi firm, 52, cancer of the stomach.

Niishima Jo, founder of the Doshisha University, Kyoto, 47, consumption.

Tanaka Heibachi, successful silk merchant, 51, pneumonia.

General Viscount Yamaji Motoharu, Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, 57, congestion of the brain.

Fujita Mokichi, journalist, 41, consumption.

Watanabe Koki, 54, inflammation of the kidneys.

Nakaye Tokusuke, journalist and political reformer, 55, cancer of the stomach.

Higuchi Ichiyo, lady novelist, 25, consumption.

Baron Iwasaki Yanosuke, 58, facial gangrene.

Ichikawa Danjuro, actor, 63, kidney complaint.

Prince Konoye Atsumaro, President of House of Peers, 42.

General Kodama Gentaro, Vice-Chief of Staff Board, 56, congestion of the brain.

Nakagamigawa Hikojiro, banker and manager of Mitsui firm, 48, kidney complaint.

Fukuzawa Yukichi, founder of the Keio University, 68, congestion of the brain.

Obata Tokujiro, Principal of the Keio University, 64, cancer of the stomach.

Umewaka Minoru, "No" actor, 82, pneumonia.

Suehiro Tecchō, journalist, 49, cancer of the tongue.

Nakamura Keiu, Chinese scholar and founder of Doshisha school, 60, congestion of the brain.

Furukawa Ichibei, owner of the Ashio copper mine, 72, cancer of the stomach.

Takayama Rinjiro, literary man, 33, consumption.

Imamura Seinosuke, banker, 54, cancer of the throat.

Count Yamada Yoshiaki, Minister of Public Works, 49, congestion of the brain.

Okubo Ichio, 75, rheumatism.

Kusumoto Masataka, Governor of Tokyo, 65, gall-stone.

Konakamura Kiyonori, authority on Japanese classics, 74, suspected cholera.

Miyoshi Taizo, President of Supreme Court, 64, inflammation of the spine.

General Nodzu Dokan, 66, cancer of the stomach.

Tsunashima Ryosen, literary man, 35, consumption.

Ozaki Koyo, novelist, 37, cancer of the stomach.

Fukuchi Gen-ichiro, journalist and playwright, 65, consumption.

General Okazawa Sei, 58 erysipelas.

Admiral Enomoto Buyo, Minister of the Navy, 73, inflammation of the kidney.

Kawada Koichiro, President of Bank of Japan, 61, heart failure.

Moroto Seiroku, millionaire merchant, 61, stomach disease.

Nemoto Michiaki, Chinese scholar, 88, kidney trouble.

General Tachimi Naobumi, 61, cancer of an artery.

Hoshimoto Gaho, artist, 74, pneumonia.

Professor Toyama Sei-ichi, President Tokyo University, 53, inflammation of the brain tissues.

Okumura Isoko, lady philanthropist, 69, consumption.

Nishimura Shigeki, Court Councillor, 74, stomach disease.

General Kawakami Soroku, Vice-Chief of Staff Board, 53, heart failure.

Narushima Ryuhoku, journalist, 48, consumption.

Katsoka Kenkichi, President House of Representatives, 61, stomach and intestinal trouble.

Masaoka Shiki, poet, 36, lung complaint.

Onoye Kikugoro, actor, 60, paralysis.

Ito Keisuke, Chinese scholar, 99, senility.

Mitsukuri Rinsho, scientist, 54, tumour in the throat.

Taguchi Ukichi, economist and historian, 51, inflammation of the kidney.

Sanyutei Enyu, story-teller, 58, congestion of the brain.

Count Soyejima Taneomi, President Oriental Society, 78, congestion of the brain.

Count Kuroda Kiyotaka, Chief Hokkaido Administration Board, 68, paralysis.

Inouye Ki, 52, consumption.

Sanyutei Encho, story-teller, 62, brain paralysis.

Dividing the above according to professions it will be found that the longest lived were educationalists and scholars, whose average age at death was 67. The average age of actors was 65; that of statesmen and military men 60; soldiers 58, business men 57, and journalists and literary men come last with an average life of 42 years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

MACAO'S AWAKENING.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—Macao has been so much under the limelight of public attention of late—a fact emphasised by your illuminating article last evening—that I take it as my excuse for trespassing upon the courtesy of your columns to enlighten your readers on the utter helplessness of the administration to ameliorate the condition of public affairs in Macao. The local authorities have been so often blamed for the sins of omission on the part of the Colonial Ministry in Lisbon that, in justice to the executive at Macao, a word should be said in season in their defence. And no time is more opportune than the present when the well-disposed British Press devotes so much space in friendly criticism of the doings in the Portuguese Colony.

Accustomed as we are from our very childhood to the admirable system that makes for the success of British colonization, it is difficult to conceive that another European colony should be situated so near to ourselves and yet so far in the ways that govern it. The keynote in the success of one spells the very ruin of the other when the varying conditions are applied to each. The Imperial legislation that was adopted to the needs of Hongkong in its earliest infancy at once gave way to the system of Crown Colony government with its own Legislative Council and the advisory board to the head of the administration known as the Executive Council. What is so admirable in the British system is that the officials, with the aid and experience of the unofficial members, can, at a moment's notice frame any Ordinance to suit local requirements and as soon alter, amend, or revoke any legislative enactment calling for prompt modification. Again, the Legislative Council hold the purse-strings of the Colony, and its revenue and expenditure are regulated by that body. This latter privilege is an important one, and when applied in comparison to the system obtaining in Macao shows under what disadvantage the latter is labouring against its formidable British rival as a port of trade. Whereas in this Colony all its surplus revenue, after paying for the machinery of its administration, is devoted towards public improvements, roads and communications, and reproductive works, Macao's coffers are entirely at the whim and mercy of the Lisbon Government who, from time to time, cause huge drains to be made for the benefit of the impoverished province of Timor. Not that Timor lacks the latent resources to enable it to be a self-supporting Colony, but by reason of culpable neglect by the Mother Country its immense and valuable petroleum deposits are allowed to remain unproductive and the fertility of its soil be made to yield nothing commercially profitable. The consequence is that, neglected and uncared for, the salaries of its underpaid officials are allowed to lapse into arrears, its police and its garrison maintained in a condition of sad inefficiency, and in short, that chaos and poverty reign where order and plenty should sway. The aboriginals are in a condition of chronic revolt, and the disaffection of the natives retards rather than assists the commercial development of the territory. For lack of adequate protection by the Government the oil fields have remained undeveloped, in spite of the fact that successive syndicates—both national and foreign—have made repeated attempts to tap the rich wells which Timor is known to possess. As a White Elephant, Timor is maintained by Portugal at the cost of the ancient Colony of Macao. It is not surprising, therefore, that Macao lacks the wherewithal for its material development.

Without money, and without power, it is no wonder that its inhabitants manifest little lively interest in the Colony's progress, for whatever they might think and say it is like the voice in the wilderness, crying in vain to an apathetic Ministry to raise it from the Slough of Despond into which it has been allowed to sink through the defective system of the Government in the metropolis. Governor after governor, who has been sent to administer the destinies of the Colony, has realized its most urgent needs, and has drawn up elaborate reports that have been transmitted to the Colonial Office only to be pigeon-holed. Even with the present holder of the reins of government, the same thing happens. As Senhor Nolcasco, truly said, at the meeting on Saturday, Governor Roçadas is fully conscious of the pressing needs of Macao and is as well acquainted with the practical measures calculated to work out its salvation. But what more can His Excellency do than write reports home and press for the execution of urgent public works? When a deaf ear is turned to his repeated representations, even the best-intentioned man will soon tire, and unless effect is promptly given to the recommendations submitted by H.E. Roçadas to Lisbon, it may be taken for granted that the energetic Governor will turn away in disgust—like many of his predecessors—only to allow Macao to slumber away in its sleep of ages.

As with finance, so it is with legislation. Your reference to the Commercial Code in the able article of yesterday strikes the nail on the head as to the anomalous position of the Chinese merchants and traders doing business in Macao. Lisbon administrators would have it that what is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander. The provisions of the Commercial Code might be admirable for Portugal, but when it comes to their applicability to the special conditions obtaining in Macao, with its system of *hongs* and Chinese partnerships, it is quite a different story. Had the Ministers for the Colonies no examples to work upon, there can be no wonder at the egregious blunders that are being committed month after month, and year after year as regards Macao. The Portuguese administrators need not go far to seek for examples to copy. Hongkong with its colossal success and the magnificence of its solid foundation of prosperity should be the lively example for the short-sighted people in Lisbon to govern Macao as Hongkong is governed. Instead of which they persist in the errors of their way, resulting in Macao declining in trade and political importance from day to day.

Another vital matter that should merit the consideration of the Government is the chaotic condition of Macao's Land Registry. Unless the transfer and transmission of landed estate can be effectively and rapidly effected few would care to lay out money in Macao properties. In this connection I may mention the exorbitant charge of ten per cent. on the purchasing price of the property as assignment fees when compared to the one per cent. charged in Hongkong.

I join issue with you in the belief that the new port of Heungchow will threaten the commercial existence of Macao. Heungchow lacks the natural physical requirements to make it a port. The scheme for converting it into a *fradal* centre has originated in the desire to make small fortunes rapidly; those who might have sunk their capital in the hope of seeing in Heungchow a second Hongkong, are doomed to disappointment. The visit to Heungchow on the inaugural day did not impress me with any sense of the importance with which its promoters seek to invest it. Macao has not so much to fear danger from without. I caution it to watch its enemies from within; that is to say, the apathy, indifference and culpable neglect which have been responsible for its present decadent condition.—Yours, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER.

Hongkong, 4th May.

MACAO'S TREASURY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—With reference to the letter which appeared in your yesterday's issue re Macao affairs, allow me to inform you that you were wrong when you stated that the impoverished state of the Macao exchequer was entirely due to the huge drains made for the benefit of Timor. The fact is that the remittances to Timor were insignificant in comparison to the remittances to Lisbon, which I hear on good authority reached the enormous sum of $4,000,000 in ten years!—Yours, &c.

VERITAS.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909.

[The statement wrongly attributed to us was made by the writer of the letter which was published in our issue of yesterday.—ED., *H.K.T.*]

THE GARDEN FETE.

AN AFTERNOON OF ENTERTAINMENT.

6th inst.

That the hard-working and enterprising Committee who have been responsible in organizing the above Fête in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and the Seamen's Institute have succeeded in their commendable efforts was amply apparent yesterday afternoon and evening, when a large gathering of the Colony's citizens availed themselves of this novel form of entertainment, so seldom seen in Hongkong. Each visitor who invested a few dollars in yesterday's Fête should feel happy in the thought that he or she materially assisted in augmenting the funds in aid of deserving institutions. The numerous side-shows proved very attractive and were well patronized. The credit for the success which attended the Fête is due to the following ladies and gentlemen, who spared no pains to make the show a success:—Col. Darling, R.E., Commodore Lyon, R.N., Lady Piggott, Mrs. F. H. May, Major H. F. T. Fisher, Mr. S. T. Dunn and Mr. A. Moreno, Honorary Secretary. A word of thanks is also due to the numerous ladies and gentlemen who graciously assisted with vocal and instrumental items, and without whose assistance, half of the afternoon's fun would have been lost.

During the afternoon, a well-arranged programme was provided for the delectation of the visitors. The dialogue between Mrs. Worthington and Miss Ella Rowe was particularly good and wonderfully caught on with the audience. The exhibitions of jiu-jitsu, juggling and Japanese sword-fencing, organized by the Nippon Club, were very much admired. The display of wax-works and living advertisements, organized by Mrs. Bayard, were one of the most interesting features of the afternoon, and were participated in by several well-known people. At 9 o'clock, a concert was given under the direction of the Rev. J. A. A. Baker and proved a success in every respect. An hour later, that sham monster which appeals to the heart of every true Celestial—the dragon—was paraded through the Gardens. The bright little illuminations which covered the dragon afforded a pretty spectacular effect.

A word of thanks is due to the Buffs and 13th Rajputs Band for their attendance during the progress of the Fête. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Ho Kom Tong and his compatriots for their able supervision of an important section of the Fête, while of the ladies who attended the flower and sweet stalls, their beaming smiles conquered the hearts of more man, with a consequent loosening of purse-strings.

SHANGHAI ALHAMBRA.

RAID BY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

One of the boldest steps ever taken by the governing authorities to rid the community of an objectionable feature was taken yesterday when a raid was made upon the Alhambra, and before the management of this house of entertainment were aware of what was happening the roulette tables were removed, reports the *Shanghai Mercury* of 1st inst. The Alhambra and its protection by the Spanish authorities are too well known to require mention here, and suffice it to say that the Municipal Council despairing of ever getting action taken by the Spanish Consul, yesterday took the matter into its own hands. In the meantime there are no Spanish Consular officials in Shanghai, Spanish interests being under the control of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, and yesterday's raid was made without reference to this authority. Aware that in the early afternoon the Alhambra is as a rule deserted, the Captain-Superintendent, who organised the raid, timed his arrival there for three o'clock. He was assisted by the other Superintendents only, none of the rank and file of the force taking part in the raid, and they proceeded to the scene of operations in carriages and motor-cars. On entering the premises only a Sikh watchman and the Chinese boys were found and the door of the roulette room being locked the officers proceeded to the back of the premises, and opening a window entered the room. Without loss of time they proceeded to remove the table and everything was going quietly when the watchman came upon the scene. He was armed with a revolver, and seeing what was happening evidently decided to take the matter into his own hands, for he at once drew the pistol, and took aim at the Captain-Superintendent in a threatening manner. For any such contingency the police were prepared, and without much ado the watchman was forced back, and put quietly out of the premises. Within less than half an hour the tables had been removed and piled on the carriages which were in waiting, but as the party was about to take its departure the Sikh again made his appearance and once more covered a couple of the men with his revolver. This time he was on a Municipal road, so that his action rendered him liable to prosecution. He refrained from shooting, and thus the raid passed off in an almost uneventful manner.

To-day the action of the police formed the principal topic of conversation in town, and rumours were current to the effect that the Alhambra had been smashed up. These are quite without foundation, for the premises are not in the least injured, as a representative of the *Mercury* was able to see this afternoon. In fact one of the men in the place pleaded the utmost ignorance of what had occurred, stating that the wheel had been going as usual last night. There is no doubt that many attended the Alhambra with the object of gambling, but were of course unable to do so, though the usual concert took place. It is understood that Mr. G. D. Musso has been in communication with the police on behalf of the Alhambra, and it is thought not unlikely that the management may take proceedings against the Municipal Council for its action. In the meantime the nightly entertainments will more than likely go on, as there is no objection to these on the part of the Council.

SHANGHAI RACES.

SPRING MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

3rd inst.

The results of the first day's events at the Spring Race Meeting, held at Shanghai to-day are as follows:—

1.—THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN PLATE. Three-quarters of a mile. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting.

Banff	1
Monstique	2
Whitmuir	3

Time: 1.33 4/5.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES. One mile. For China Ponies.

Gemini	1
Sokol	2
Ravenshoe	3

Time: 2.06 1/5.

3.—THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Three-quarters of a mile. For China ponies that have never run at any meeting.

Fabulus	1
Vanguard	2
Sirius	3

Time: 1.30 4/5.

4.—THE OATHAY CUP. One mile and a half. For China ponies.

Morisk	1
Sagittarius	2
Susquehanna	3

Time: 3 12 4/5.

5.—THE POU-MA-TING CUP. One mile. For China ponies, being *bond-fide* griffins at date of entry.

Wye	1
Dobequick	2
Kircudbright	3

Time: 2.06 2/5.

6.—THE HART LEGACY CUP. Half a mile. For China ponies.

Rêve-d'Or Rose	1
Kirkwood	2
Peiho	3

Time: 58 2/5.

7.—THE JOCKEY CUP. One mile. For China ponies that have never won a race.

El Animal	1
Orcas	2
Angus	3

Time: 2 mins. 5 2/5 secs.

8.—THE KIANGSU CUP. One mile and three-quarters.

Celia Rose	1
Marbles	2
Argante	3

Time: 3 mins. 45 2/5 secs.

9.—THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—One mile and a quarter. For China ponies, being *bond fide* griffins at date of entry.

Pegasus	1
Pieman	2
Mazultob	3

Time: 2 mins. 39 1/5 secs.

10.—THE CHIHLI CUP.—One mile. For subscription griffins of this meeting.

Don	1
Whitemoss	2
Morsel	3

Time: 2 mins. 9 secs.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

4th inst.

Following are the second day's results:—

1.—THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP. Three-quarters of a mile. For China ponies.

Worcestor	1
Sokol	2
Ravenshoe	*3
Wuilleumeir	

(* Dead Heat.)

Time: 1.27 3/5.

2.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—One mile and a half. For China ponies, being *bona-fide* griffins at date of entry.

Wye	1
Russley	2
China	3

Time: 3.09 2/5. (Record).

3.—THE MONGOLIAN PLATE.—One mile and a quarter. For subscription griffins of this meeting.

Banff	1
Whitemoss	2
Vingt-et-un	3

4.—THE RACE CLUB CUP. Two miles. For China ponies.

Marbles	1
Sagittarius	2
Palm Tree	3

Time: 4 mins. 19 3/5 secs.

5.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES. One mile and a quarter. For China ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry.

China	1
Mazultob	2
Platypus	3

Time: 2 mins. 37 1/5 secs.

6.—THE SICCAWEI CUP. One mile and a quarter. For China ponies.

Gemini	1
Brockton	2
Sutlej	3

Time: 2 mins. 37 1/5 secs.

7.—THE PEKING STAKES.—One mile. For subscription griffins of this meeting.

Yeoman	1
Homestead	2
Brumby	3

Time: 2 mins. 4.4/5 secs.

8.—THE SHANGHAI STAKES. One mile and a half. For China ponies.

Morisk	1
Celia Rose	2
Sokol	3

Time: 3 mins. 9.4/5 secs.

9.—THE SPRING CUP. One mile. For China ponies that have started at this meeting and never won a race.

Hurry-up	1
Medfield	2
Pianola	3

Time: 2 mins. 4 4/5 secs.

10.—THE SCURRY STAKES. Seven furlongs. For China ponies, being *bond-fide* griffins at date of entry.

Fabulus	1
Seafarer	2
Loadstone	3

Time: 1 min. 45 3/5 secs.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

5th inst.

To-day's results are as follows:—

1.—THE GREAT NORTHERN PLATE. Seven furlongs. For China ponies that have run at this meeting.

Brockton	1
Peiho	2
Ravenshoe	3

Time: 1.45 2/5.

2.—THE RUBICON PLATE. One mile and a quarter. For China ponies, being *bond fide* griffins at date of entry.

Russley	1
Fabulus	2
King Cole	3

Time: 2.38 4/5.

3.—THE SHANGTUNG STAKES. One mile. A forced entry for all subscription griffins otherwise entered at this meeting.

Banff	1
Vingt-et-un	2
Yeoman	3

Time: 1.09 3/5.

4.—THE PARI-MUTUEL STAKES. One mile and a half. For China ponies.

Celia Rose	1
Maybury	2
Susquehanna	3

Time: 3 mins. 10 2/5 secs.

5.—THE RACING STAKES. One mile. For China ponies that have not run before January 1, 1909.

Kirkcudbright	1
Vanguard	2
Seafarer	3

Time: 2 mins. 4 2/5 secs.

6.—THE YANGTSZE CUP. One mile and three-quarters. For China ponies that have run at this meeting.

Stirrup Cup	1
Spree	2
Sagittarius	3

Time: 3 mins. 44 4/5 secs.

7.—THE MANCHU STAKES. One mile and a quarter. For China ponies, *bond fide* griffins at date of entry, that have run and not won a race.

Vengeance	1
Platypus	2
Dobequick	3

Time: 2 mins. 38 4/5 secs.

8.—THE CONSOLATION CUP. One mile and a quarter. For China ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race.

Medfield	1
Ravenshoe	2
Sacto	3

Time: 2 mins. 37 4/5 secs.

9.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES. One mile and a quarter. For all China ponies winners at this meeting.

Gemini	1
China	2
Worcestor	3

Time: 2 mins. 33 4/5 secs.

10.—THE NIL DESPERANDUM CUP.—Seven furlongs. For subscription griffins of this meeting that have run and not won a race.

Gilliak	1
Orel	2
Moustique	3

Time: 1 min. 48 3/5 secs.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

INSANITY THE CAUSE.

No. 209, Queen's Road East was the scene of a commotion at an early hour last Thursday morning, when a Chinaman made a futile attempt to take his life. It appears that the man, a plane-cutter by profession, was driven to commit the act, owing, it is believed, to an unhinged mind. The weapon used by the would-be suicide was a plane-knife, which the man used in his business. There was the usual hue and cry on the alarm being given, and by the time the Police had entered the house it was discovered that the unfortunate man's attempt to end his life was of a bold and serious nature, his throat being badly cut. A Chinese doctor from the Tung Wa Hospital attended to the man's self-inflicted wounds, but there is little hope for his recovery and the man is in all probability dead at time of writing. A close watch has since been kept on the man's movements by the Police in whose custody he will remain prior to the proper steps being taken.

JAPAN SUGAR REFINERY SCANDAL.

ACTION OF OSAKA REVENUE BUREAU.

Another difficulty has opposed itself in the path of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company. The *Osaka Asahi* says that after Mr. Sakawa was appointed president of the company the year before last, Baron Sakatani, then Minister of Finance, agreed to delay the collection of excise on sugar payable by the company and accept the company's shares as security for the tax, as the result of a conference between him and Mr. Sakawa. This arrangement gave opportunity to the dishonest directors to bring about the present situation by their action. The amount of tax in arrear from the company totals about Y4,000,000, of which sum Y1,400,000 is due in Osaka, including tax up to the end of June next. Against this the Osaka Revenue Inspection Bureau holds a deposit-note for Y1,100,000 issued by the company to the late directors and the shares of the Toyo Sugar Refining Company, of Formosa. On the advice of the Finance Department, the Osaka Revenue Bureau has decided to postpone the collection of money on the deposit-note until the company's affairs has been decided one way or another, but the market value of the shares has declined considerably, and it is doubtful in the present condition of the company whether it will be able to pay all the taxes in arrear. The Osaka Revenue Bureau has accordingly decided to seize in part payment the amount of excise which is remitted on sugar exported abroad by the company. The amount seized in this way will total about Y100,000. This is a heavy blow on the company, which has been using the sums remitted for daily expenses. This source of supply has now been cut off. The company has appealed to the authorities for leniency in vain, and its difficulties are now increased.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

According to the *Japan Chronicle* of 27th ult., on Friday and Saturday were arrested Mr. Naito Rihachi, a Progressist member in the Diet for Hyogo prefecture, Messrs. Yasuda Kun and Kanzaki Tobyo, Progressist members, and Messrs. Sasaki and Okano, ex-members of of the Diet belonging to the Progressist party. It is reported that Mr. Naito has since been released. On Friday 22 persons were under arrest, exclusive of those mentioned above.

On the 23rd instant a general meeting of the principal shareholders, to consider the formation of a new board of directors for the company, ended without arriving at any decision. Baron Shibusawa, it is reported, having withdrawn his promise to make advances to the company for some reason not yet known.

One of the shareholders attributes the present scandal to the action of Baron Sakatani, when Minister of Finance, in placing Mr. Sakawa in office as president of the company. According to the *Hochi*, the shareholder in question holds that in accepting the shares of the company as security for taxes due, Baron Sakatani's object was to increase the credit of Mr. Sakawa, whom he recommended for the presidency of the company. This is responsible for the present scandal. When the market value of the shares of the company stood at about Y120, they were taken by the Finance Department at Y80 as the security for taxes. This forced up the market to about Y200, and share speculators and the directors began freely to buy and sell the shares. The Finance Department having accepted the shares at Y80, many banks advanced money on the shares at the same rate. Now the discovery of the irregularities has brought down the market price to Y12 or Y13, resulting in a heavy loss to the banks which have advanced money on the security. This is, says this shareholder, of course directly due to the dishonesty of Messrs. Akiyama and Nomura, the late directors, who are now under arrest, but the essential cause is the loss is the action of Baron Sakatani, who accepted the company's shares at Y80 and so is to blame for the loss the banks have suffered.

S. S. "ASHTABULA."

NEW STANDARD OIL COMPANY STEAMER FOR THE HONGKONG RUN.

Last Thursday afternoon, on the invitation of the local branch of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, a number of people boarded the Company's steam-launch *Standard* at Blake Pier to make an inspection of the s.s. *Ashtabula*, now in Hongkong for the first time. Owing to the late hour of the *Standard's* departure from Blake Pier, we are unable to publish a full report, but a detailed description of the steamer will prove interesting.

The *Ashtabula* is a tank steamer of 10,000 tons, which will be engaged in the oil trade between San Francisco and Hongkong. It is capable of carrying 9,000 tons cargo and is a bulk boat. The *Ashtabula* had originally belonged to the Russian Government, its former name being *Graf Siro Ganoff*. During the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan, the *Ashtabula* was commissioned to carry water by the Russian Government. Its dead-weight capacity is 7,500 tons and the steamer is fitted with 'tween decks. The steamer uses oil fuel and is well adapted for carrying very sensitive cargo, such as tea and pepper.

The *Ashtabula* will sail from Hongkong on the 9th instant *via* Japan ports. It will arrive at San Francisco within 30 days of the time of sailing. It will take the most direct route to San Francisco.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SERVICE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has opened its service to South America and Mexico. There is some difficulty at Hongkong, the starting point of the service, owing to the anti-Japanese feeling, which is still active among the Chinese, who are averse to shipping in Japanese vessels. The company has decided to attract the Chinese emigrants by low fares, carrying them in large companies at half the tariff approved by the Minister of Communications. The company has applied for the approval of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the following reductions in the fares of third-class passengers.

Hongkong to Mexico	Y55
" " Callao	60
" " Peru	65
" " Chile	80

—*Japan Chronicle.*

COTTON YARN IN JAPAN.

EXISTING CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECT.

The high price of raw cotton has discouraged bulls on the Yarn Exchange, but the improvement in silver has encouraged the market, and the quotations for the forward delivery, which had been ranging from Y114 to Y116, rose on Saturday by from Y1.50 to Y2.55 for delivery in April, May, and June. The *Hochi* gives the following as the opinion of a certain authority on the existing condition and prospects of the spinning industry in Japan. Two extreme opinions are entertained regarding the prospects of the industry, one optimistic and the other pessimistic. But the future cannot be foreseen, and both sides are probably mistaken. Regarding the existing condition of the industry it may be noted that the sale of fine yarns at home still continues unfavourable in consequence of the general depression of trade, but the export remains satisfactory. The depression in the yarn market since last year is undoubtedly partly accounted for by a falling off in the demand, but the principal cause is the over-production consequent upon the precipitate increase of spindles after the war. This contention is borne out by the statistics of yarn consumption for last year, when the market was extremely depressed, as the figures show that the consumption of yarn was not much below that of a normal year in the past. The latest foreign telegrams advise a marked advance in the raw cotton market, and it is considered by some that the spinning industry has again become enveloped in gloom. This is too hasty a conclusion. The spinning companies are all holding stocks of raw cotton purchased when the market was comparatively low, and this stock will last till July or August next, so that the spinning mills will not yet begin to use the higher-priced material. Moreover, it is problematical whether the present high prices will continue much longer, and it is therefore an exaggeration to conclude that the present quotation of raw cotton is a serious blow to the spinning industry. —*Japan Chronicle.*

MARINE COURT.

OBSTRUCTING STREET WHARF.

1st inst.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, six boatwomen were charged, at the instance of P.C. Adams, with causing an obstruction to the Pottinger Street wharf yesterday.

It was stated by prosecutor that at 2.30 p.m. yesterday afternoon, he went on the east side of Pottinger Street wharf, when he found it impossible to get near the steps owing to the defendants' cargo-boats, none of which were working cargo and were all empty. The defendants blocked the whole of the east side of the pier.

Four of the defendants stated that they were waiting for hire. A fifth pleaded ignorance, while the remaining offender had nothing to say.

A fine of $10 was imposed in each case.

DISREGARDING RULE OF THE ROAD.

Sze Yung, a junk owner, proceeded against Kwok Yung, master of the steam-launch *K-Fat*, for running down a small boat belonging to the junk on the 28th inst. Mr. Dixon appeared for the defendant.

Prosecutor's statement was to the effect that he received instructions from his master to carry a man from the Police Wharf at Shau-ki-wan to the junk, which was lying in Shau-ki-wan Bay. As soon as witness shoved off from the pier, when there was a distance of 70 or 80 yards between defendant and witness, the launch shoved off from the same pier and came after witness and ran into his boat striking her on the port side and cutting the boat in two. Three men who were in the boat were thrown into the water, subsequently being picked up by another junk. The steam-launch took no notice of the accident and went straight on. Witness saw defendant at the wheel as the steam-launch proceeded on her way.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Dixon, and the evidence of Chan Tai, who was one of the passengers on complainant's boat, was also taken. After the defendant's statement was taken, the Harbour Master found him entirely to blame and imposed a fine of $20.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd May, 1909:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	430	212
Chinese	225	561
Total	655	773

A HOWLING MANIAC.

CURIOUS SPECTACLE AT POLICE COURT.

The compound of the Central Police Station was the scene of a singularly amusing spectacle last Thursday morning. The First Police Magistrate (Mr. J. H. Kemp) had not long started the day's work when the comparative tranquillity of the premises was rudely disturbed by a series of howling and screaming which were as loud and far-reaching as they were protracted. They evidently came from a pair of lungs which must have previously undergone an abnormal amount of exercise. The trouble appears to have been caused by a middle-aged Chinaman who had been arraigned before the magisterial presence on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lead. There was not sufficient evidence just then to convict the man, so the very common course of a remand was taken. As is usual in every case where a prisoner is being conducted into his cell, the man was gently taken by the queue prior to being accommodated in State lodgings. The man evidently did not appreciate being handled in this manner by his sacred appendage, for he raised a series of howling which caused the presiding magistrates to look up in surprise. He screamed, he shouted, he spluttered; he brought into play his vocal organs as he perhaps never did in his life before. When the impromptu vocalist saw that this did not take effect, he squatted flat on the floor and would not budge an inch till actual force was brought to bear on the obstreperous old man. Once safely lodged in the cell, one might have supposed that his ardour would be somewhat damped, but those in the neighbourhood of the cell were treated to a fresh eruption of discordant notes. A short respite was fortunately later on obtained, but the entertainment shortly afterwards started afresh and the man was still howling when our representative left the Court.

FREEMASONRY IN SHANGHAI.

INAUGURATION OF DISTRICT GRAND MASTER.

The *Shanghai Mercury*, of 1st inst., says:—The Masonic Hall was last night the scene of the most important Masonic function which has taken place in Shanghai in recent years, Worshipful Brother Robert Sutcliffe Ivy being inaugurated as District Grand Master of Northern China, E. C. It had been originally arranged that Rt. Wor Bro. Sir Paul Chater, D.G.M. of Hongkong and South China, should perform the inauguration ceremony, but owing to his having sustained a somewhat serious accident the previous week he was unable to attend, his place being taken by Wor. Bro. T. F. Hough, Deputy D.G.M. of Hongkong and South China. There was a very large attendance of Masons in the hall to witness the ceremony, all the Lodges in Shanghai under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of Northern China having large contingents, while Tientsin, Chinkiang and Kiukiang Lodge were also represented. The local Lodges under the Scottish and Massachusetts constitutions were also fully represented, as was Lodge Johannes under the German Constitution. Besides the Deputy District Grand Master the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China was represented by Wor. Bros. W. J. Tutcher, D.S.G.M., W. H. Wickham, D.J.G.W., A.O'D. Gourdin, D. G. Sec., and E. C. T. Lewis. A deputation was also present from the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in Hongkong and South China consisting of Wor. Bro. H. Horley, D.G. Sec., and Wor. Bro. F. Last, P.D.G.J.D. The proceedings were opened by Wor. Brother T. W. Kingsmill, P.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.M. who extended a hearty welcome to the visiting brethren. All being in readiness, Wor. Bro. Ivy was received and the inauguration ceremony was gone through in a most impressive manner. After the Rt. Wor. Grand Master had been duly installed and invested, his first duty was to appoint Wor. Bro. William Charles Murray as Deputy District Grand Master, an appointment that met with universal satisfaction.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a large number of brethren adjourned to the Club Concordia where a splendid banquet was partaken of. The Town Band under the direction of Mr. De Sousa was in attendance and rendered a choice selection of popular music during the evening. While the banquet was in progress the usual loyal and Masonic toast, were proposed and honoured. Songs, etc., were also contributed by several of the musical brethren and a pleasant evening was brought to a close about midnight, thus terminating an historical event that will be long remembered by all who participated.

SUGAR IN JAPAN.

FALLING OFF OF IMPORT.

The *Osaka Asahi* notes that the prospects of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company still remain uncertain. The company, which is the largest consumer of crude sugar, still holds a stock of about 600,000 piculs of crude sugar, and is working its mills at Osaka and Dairi only with the assistance of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Suzuki Shoten and cannot afford to purchase a new stock. The Kobe and Yokohama Sugar Refining Companies are also keeping down the purchase of stock. Such being the case, the total value of crude sugar imported into Japan this year up to the end of last month was no more than Y1,200,000 in value, a decrease of Y5,500,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The stock of Java crude sugar in Japan at present amounts to about 1,200,000 piculs, which represent about two-fifths of the annual consumption, and the stock may last till the opening of the season for the import of new sugar. No consignment of crude sugar from Java is expected before June next. The freight on shipment in June offered by importers is 23 and 24 sen per picul, but steamship owners are demanding 3 or 4 sen more.

WATER POLO.

The first Water Polo Match of the Season took place last Wednesday afternoon at the Victoria Recreation Club's enclosure between teams representing the Boys Own Club and Lusitano Recreation Club and ended in a win for the latter Club by five goals to nil. The Boys made a mistake in changing their goal-keeper after the first half as Rodrigues in goal was in the right place and no doubt the change is accountable for the above score. However, the Boys need not be discouraged at this slight reverse, as they played well against their formidable opponents and with more practice should do well in the Shield Competition this Season.

The Teams were as follows:—

B. O. C.:—A. R. Ellis, A. H. Carroll, A. S. Ellis, I. Chuoyn, F. K. Tam, C. A. C. Rodrigues and L. G. Cordeiro.

V. R. C.—A. V. Barros, A. E. Alves, P. M. Remedios, F. da Roza, A. J. V. Ribeiro, E. M. O. Remedios and J. M. Lopes.

It is reported that in compliance with the request of horse-breeders, the Japanese authorities have decided to purchase a number of stud horses from Australia and Arabia this year.

Macao Boundary Question.

MEETING OF SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DRASTIC MEASURES.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 30th April.

In connection with the Macao Boundary question, a meeting was held by the Self-Government Society on the 26th instant, when it was decided to exhort the people not to visit Macao to take part in the galeties of the city. As a result of resolutions passed at the meeting, Mr. Cheung Tu Shao, a native of Heung Shan district, has now forwarded a letter to the Self-Government Society suggesting that drastic measures should be adopted to deal with those Chinese who hold the gambling monopoly of Macao. It is urged that they should not be recognised by their clan people and their connections with their clan should be altogether severed. They shall have no right to attend any meeting or hold any property in the country. They should further be considered to be animals and not human beings, and they should be treated in a manner as if they were savage beasts.

AN OPEN LETTER.

From the *Vida Nova*, a Portuguese newspaper of Macao, we reprint the following open letter in English animadverting on certain criticisms which have appeared in a leading Shanghai weekly periodical on the subject of Macao:—

There can be little cause for wonder when Chinese agitators, blinded by ignorance and race prejudice, are led to publish discrepancies and fallacies about Macao; but when individuals hailing from alien races, and who are within easy grasp of the truth, disdain giving themselves the trouble of delving into facts prior to assailing the Portuguese and their colony of Macao, it is, in good sooth, a pitiable and deplorable sight.

It is nowise our intention to analyse in detail the article which a Shanghai paper has just published, but merely to call up a few dates to bring into relief this wanton aggression. The paper says:

"From these facts it appears that the original boundaries of Macao were San Pa Men, Shui Han Men, and Hsin Kuan Men and the boundary stones at these places, set up by Joint Commission of Portugal and China, still remain to testify to the original limits. All along, however, the Portuguese have sought to enlarge their territory."

The fact is, such boundary-stones are non-existent, neither was there ever a Joint Commission of Portugal and China. The old city wall was erected to safeguard the city, and not to serve as a landmark. The said wall dates from 1626 when the Dutch tried, in vain, to take Macao by assault.

Let us now see what the Swedish writer, Sir Andrew Ljungstedt, the author of "An historical sketch of the Portuguese settlements in China" published in 1836, has to say, on page 23:

"In 1612, three of the principal men of Macao endeavoured at Canton to demonstrate the necessity of walling and fortifying the place, because the Dutch were enemies both of Portugal and Spain. Though a formal consent could not be obtained, bountiful presents inclined the mandarins to wink at the building of (1622) a wall which runs north east from the Monte to the sea near St. Francis. The fortress of St. Paul was (1615) so far advanced that Francis Lopes Carrasco came from Goa (1626), and took up his residence within the limits of the Monte, most probably in the capacity of a military captain (capitão de gente de guerra).

"Fearing that Macao might (after 1622) be visited by the Dutch, two hundred Spanish infantry and some cannon came from Manila, under the command of a colonel. By his industry, and the activity of D. Francis Mascarenhas, a military captain, Macao was walled and better fortified. To judge from the date engraved on a stone placed above the gateway, the work might have been completed in 1626."

It appears from the foregoing that the city wall dates from 1626. At that period neither Portugal nor China dreamt of delimitations.

The only structure which speaks from the olden days, of China's desire to delimit Macao, is the wall raised by the Chinese Government in 1573 across the Isthmus connecting Macao with the Heungshan district, and it is this wall that is called Barrier, and has a gate in the middle. There exist vestiges of this wall.

Beyond this Barrier wall, the Portuguese have not advanced a single step, neither after the Treaty of 1887 nor before.

Now, between this wall styled the Barrier, built in 1573, and the city wall built in 1626, lies the territorial zone, which the agitators of the meetings in Canton allege to have been usurped by the Portuguese since the last Luso-Chinese Treaty of 1887 was concluded; and the Shanghai weekly republishes the allegations and quotes the names of villages which are given a phonetic rendering that we can with difficulty identify.

But to perceive the inaccuracy of the allegations made, suffice it to cite a few facts.

The following constructions stand within the mentioned territorial zone:

1. The Guia Fort erected in 1637.
2. The church of San Lazaro, built more than 200 years ago.
3. The Portuguese cemetery of Sao Miguel, built in 1854.
4. The Garden of Flora, summer residence of the Governor of Macao, built in 1848.
5. The Mongha Fort, and the Fort of D. Maria, both erected in 1851.
6. The Infantry Corps barracks, near the Garden of Flora, built more than 30 years ago.
7. The English cemetery behind the Mongha Pagoda, built in 1848.

Besides which there is the Collaco bungalow, where the ice factory now stands, and the one of Filipe Ozorio where the Mahomedan cemetery now lies.

All these forts, barracks, public and private buildings, of which some were erected hundreds of years ago, while all date many years prior to 1887, testify to a most thorough occupation before the treaty of 1887.

Preceding the treaty of December, 1887, a protocol was signed in Lisbon, of which the second clause is as follows:

"China confirms the perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal as any other Portuguese possession."

And the Treaty of Peking of 1887 has the second clause which reads:

"China confirms, in its entirety, the second article of the protocol of Lisbon, relating to the occupation and government of Macao by Portugal.

It is stipulated that commissioners appointed by both Governments shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundaries which shall be determined by a special convention; but so long as the delimitation of the boundaries is not concluded, everything in respect to them shall continue as at present, without addition, diminution, or alteration by either of the parties."

In view of these articles, the only point at issue is the making of the limits and not stirring up doubts relevant to the land in the effectual occupation of the Portuguese before 1887. Otherwise, to what purpose would treaties tend, if they do not serve to clear international divergencies?

In 1887 the Peking Government issued an order to the Governor of Kwang Tung, Ung, to investigate which were the territories occupied by the Portuguese, before the treaty of 1887 was signed.

This Governor visited Macao and sent his report to the Peking Government, who signed the treaty of 1887 when in full cognisance of the territory under Portuguese occupation.

Since 1887 Portugal has not encroached an inch of ground either by land or sea; and this fact is beyond question.

Moreover, at the beginning of the current year, the Chinese minister Leon-shi-chun negotiated in Lisbon a Convention with the Portuguese minister for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Wenceslau Lima, where the bases of the delimitation of Macao were determined upon.

Therefore this affair is to be settled in a few months.

Macao has got along for 300 years without delimitation, why not wait a few months longer till the question is definitely solved?

Of what avail, in the meantime, to hurl invectives against an unoffending people?

The reference to the intended disposal of Macao by Portugal to the French is sheer invention.

Alien to an aggressive policy, Portugal is not striving to enlarge her territory, as the Shanghai paper would imply. With vast and most fertile lands to own in other portions of the globe, Portugal does not aim at fresh acquisitions in China.

But to forsake the descendants of the Portuguese pioneers of the foreign trade in China, to whom Macao owed its birth, is what Portugal cannot do.

Portugal is not actuated by any ulterior motive beyond the desire to secure for the descendants of the Portuguese, the same freedom of life in Macao, as is afforded them in any other Portuguese possession. She nourishes no ambition for territorial expansion. This is the key-note to the whole situation.

"VIDA NOVA."

EXCURSIONS TO CHEK-WAN.

FESTIVAL OF THE "GOD OF HEAVEN."

Commencing on Sunday and for three following days, the Chinese community will be making their annual pilgrimage to Chek-wan in honour of the "God of Heaven." Given fine weather, as a rule a large number of residents avail themselves of the opportunity to visit Chek-wan. Owing to the increased facilities which are given by the river steamboat companies, notably the joint service of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. and by the management of the two *Kwong* boats, the convenience of travelling to and from Chek-wan has been very largely increased. The former Company will run their largest and best steamers according to the schedule printed on the front page. We are informed that the schedule fixed for the *Kwong* steamers is as follows:—

S.S. *Kwongtung*, Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday next, leaving Hongkong at 8 a.m. and returning from Chek-wan at 2 p.m.

S.S. *Kwongsai*, Tuesday, hours of departure to be the same as for her sister-ship, the *Kwongtung*.

JUNK MASTER'S TROUBLES.

THREE JUDGMENTS ENTERED AGAINST HIM.

A dispute between a trader named Tso Lun, of 41, Main Road, Shau-ki-wan, against the master of the *Sang Cheong Yung Kee* junk, Ho Cheong, was concluded in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz. The trader claimed from the junk master the sum of $251.65, an amount, on the balance of an amount, alleged to have been deposited with him.

There were two other claims against the junk master. One was by Li Fo, a fisherman, also of Main Road, Shau-ki-wan, who sued for $100, and the other by Cheung Kam Tai for $870.60, alleged to have been for salt fish sold and delivered.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the first two plaintiffs. Mr. F. Paget Hett represented the third. When the cases were called Mr. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) who had previously appeared for the defence, notified the Court that he had no further instruction to appear in the action. He had not seen his client, and heard that he had gone to the country. After Mr. Harris had retired Mr. Kong Sing stated that the junk had been attached, but not yet sold. He then proved his claim, the first plaintiff stating that while on the high seas he sold defendant $100 worth of salt fish, the defendant agreeing to pay the money at a shop at Shau-ki-wan. Judgment was given for the plaintiff in the first two cases.

Mr. Hett (for the third plaintiff) said that in view of the fact that his friend (Mr. Otto Kong Sing) had obtained judgment he wanted to know if there was sufficient money to meet his claim, too. His friend had said there was, but he wanted some agreement to be reached in case there was not sufficient.

Mr. Kong Sing—There is. The defendant will not sacrifice the junk.

That concluded the matter. Mr. Hett proved his case, and obtained judgment also.

Immediate sale of the junk was ordered.

FATAL FIRE AT TAI PO.

RAILWAY WORKMAN BLOWN TO DEATH.

7th inst.

The news, though somewhat belated, of a fire, which broke out at Tai Po yesterday afternoon, in which a coolie met his death reaches us to-day. It would seem, from the scanty particulars at our disposal, that the fire broke out in a matshed occupied by railway coolies. In the matshed was also stowed a large quantity of dynamite for blasting purposes. The origin of the outbreak, it is believed, was caused by the upsetting of a stove; and in an instant the whole shed was alight. There were a number of coolies in the shed at the time, and all, with the exception of one, managed to escape the fury of the flames and succeeded in quitting the burning shed before any harm had happened to them. The exception, however, it is reported, was not so successful. He lost some time in collecting his belongings, and before he could run out of the shed the explosives had taken fire and a loud explosion followed. The unfortunate man had one of his arms blown off and sustained other injuries, which resulted in instant death. He was picked up by his comrades and his remains taken to the mortuary.

It is not known at present whether the flames had spread to any of the other matsheds. The damage done is not known.

IGNORANT OF BIRTH PLACE.

An aged fisherman (the plaintiff in a case heard in the Supreme Court, yesterday) was questioned by his solicitor, who desired to prove that he was born in British "soil."

Solicitor—Where were you born?

Fisherman—On a junk.

How long ago?—About seventy years ago.

And where were you born?—I don't know, was the reply.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, which was duly passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 21st April, 1909:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shewn in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

Mr. E. Ormiston presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. G. Barrett, F. W. Bandow, C. S. Gubbay, W. Helms, A. Forbes, H. A. Siebs, (Directors), A. B. Rouse, H. J. M. Carvalho, B. M. C. Cunha, V. L. Remedios, A. E. Alves, J. A. Barros, J. Gardiner, and C. Montague Ede, Secretary.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—You have just heard the objects of this meeting. I will now propose that the resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting on the 21st April be confirmed. The resolution should read as follows:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shewn in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

Mr. Rouse seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

SHOP-LIFTING EXTRAORDINARY.

A SMALL CHANGE THIEF IN TROUBLE.

A Chinaman whose name is alleged to be Yeung Yau, a worthy Celestial who is not troubled with a plethora of this world's good things, was quietly doing a saunter down Queen's Road shortly after dusk last Tuesday, when, on passing a money-changer's shop, he suddenly discovered that his purse needed replenishing with small change. Yeung did not pause to consider the means by which this was to be accomplished. The question was to do it by the easiest method and in the shortest space of time. He therefore favoured the shop in question with his presence. The money-changer was busy at the time attending to a customer. This accident, coupled with the fact that a bunch of cent pieces was lying on the counter, made Yeung think. As quick as thought, Yeung promptly annexed the treasure which he perhaps imagined was waiting for a claimant, and, finding the coast clear, did a sprint in Dorando's most approved style. But Cheung Hang Ki proved the winner of the strange Marathon race, and, collaring the gasping Yeung none too gently, made a present of him to the Police, who were only too pleased to afford the prisoner temporary accommodation. Accused was brought before Mr. Hazeland on Wednesday and remanded in Police custody.

LOG BOOK STEALER SENTENCED.

HIGH JINKS OF SAILORS' HOME GARDENER.

7th inst.

Mr. H. J. Watson, shipping master of the Sailors' Home, prosecuted one Lan Yan in the Police Court, this morning, for the larceny of a quantity of books and papers belonging to the Shipping Office. Until recently the accused had been engaged by the Home as gardener, and for some time past a quantity of official log books, over 300 old newspapers, and various other things have been found to be missing. The gardener was suspected and a watch kept, with the result that yesterday he was caught red-handed removing a number of books away from the office. He was immediately placed in custody by Inspector Robertson, and an order was given to search the accused's house, where was found a number of pawn-tickets relating to some of the stolen goods. The evidence adduced was sufficient to condemn the man, and he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours—a well-deserved punishment.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN JAPAN.

OVER 800 HOUSES DESTROYED.

Fire broke out at 7.30 p.m. on Sunday, the 25th ultimo, in a house at Uramachi, Temiya, Otaru, in the Hokkaido, says the *Japan Chronicle*. A strong wind was blowing at the time and the flames spread rapidly. No less than eight hundred houses were destroyed before the flames could be got under control a couple of hours later. The locality of the fire was crowded with small houses chiefly inhabited by small tradesmen and labourers, and the confusion and excitement caused by the fire were indescribable. Among the buildings destroyed were a Shinto shrine, a Buddhist temple, and an elementary school. A number of firemen and others were injured, but no loss of life is reported. A hundred men were landed from the gunboats "Matsuya" and "Yamato," and assisted the fire brigade in their task. The sufferers rendered homeless are being looked after by the Municipal Office. The outbreak is said to have been caused by a fallen lamp.

The fire had been scarcely extinguished before another broke out in Shikinai-cho, the most prosperous part of the city, and eighteen houses were destroyed. Happily the wind had subsided by the time the second fire broke out and its further spread was prevented. The damage caused by the first outbreak are not yet calculated. Those of the second are estimated at about Y100,000.

Having burnt their fingers in the Hakodate fire last year fire insurance offices have been working cautiously, so that their losses are smaller than might have been expected. The risks so far as known are Y400,000 by the Meiji, Y10,000 by the Tokyo Marine and Fire office, and Y1,500 by the Kyodo Fire. The amounts insured by the Osaka Fire and the Kobe Marine and Fire offices are not yet known.

A fire is also reported from Miyagi prefecture where on Sunday, 128 buildings, including houses, sheds, &c. were destroyed at Yokoyamamure. The damage is estimated at about Y20,000.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Society was held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, which was duly passed at an extraordinary meeting of the Society held on the 21st April, 1909:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shewn in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

Mr. E. Ormiston presided. Others present were:—Messrs. W. Helms, E. G. Barrett, A. Forbes (Directors), A. B. Rouse, D. B. Murray, D. D. Gusdar, H. A. Siebs, J. Bandow, F. Smyth and C. Montague Ede, Secretary.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—As you have heard, the sole purpose of this meeting is to confirm a special resolution which was passed at an extraordinary meeting held on the 21st April. I will now propose that the resolution should read as follows:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shewn in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

Mr. Bandow seconded the motion.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, that is all the business. Thank you for your attendance.

FOOD FOR HONGKONGITES.

LARD MANUFACTURER FOUND IN POSSESSION OF DECOMPOSED PIG.

7th inst.

The most important case, so far as the public of Hongkong is concerned, heard in the Police Court, to-day, was that in which a lard manufacturer, Chau Fong, whose business it is to supply a certain section of the Colony with his product, was charged with having in his possession a diseased pig in his shop.

Sanitary Inspector C. W. Brett prosecuted. The defendant, who appeared in person, stated that he did not slaughter the animal.

The evidence as heard was to the effect that about 2.30 p.m. yesterday defendant was seen on the Cheung-sha-wan Road carrying a dead pig. He was followed and was seen to take the carcass into his shop at Sham-shui-po. The animal had been dressed and skinned, but the entrails were not removed until the animal had been deposited in the shop.

The Court—What made you suspicious?

Witness—The meat was dark and rotten, producing a bad odour.

A policeman was then called and the defendant placed under arrest.

Mr. Adam Gibson, Veterinary Surgeon, spoke to examining the carcass. He stated the animal was very much decomposed—the disease being very much obvious. The skin of the pig was covered all over with red and white spots.

Another witness, on being asked what he saw when he visited the shop, stated that the defendant and others were engaged in opening the animal. When witness was recognised he was offered "something" to buy tea, but he, of course, refused, stating that he was a detective.

The defendant made a further statement. He said he knew the pig was decomposed. He found the carcass at the rear of his shop, but had no idea of skinning or dressing the animal.

The magistrate (Mr. J. H. Kemp) after hearing evidence, imposed a fine of $100, the alternative being three months' hard labour.

A WOMAN'S SAD END.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM KIDNAPPERS' HANDS.

A very distressing story was told to Inspector Gourlay, at headquarters, last Thursday night. The report, as it was made, was to the effect that a Chinese woman, named Lo Fuk, about twenty-five years of age, had committed suicide by jumping into the harbour from the steamer *Fotshan*. After making the usual inquiries Inspector Gourlay learnt that there was more in the story than met the eye. The young woman had been kidnapped by four men and placed on board the *Fatshan* with the object of taking her to Canton, where there is no doubt she was to have been sold. Lo Fuk, who had no desire to accompany the men, seized her opportunity and when left to herself jumped over the side, hoping to be rescued by the sampan people in the vicinity. The unfortunate woman could not swim and sank immediately. Her corpse has not yet been recovered.

The four alleged kidnappers are at present in custody and a charge will be preferred against them soon.

BRAZEN SCOUNDREL CAPTURED.

FOUND ATTEMPTING TO STEAL SCHOOL BOY'S MONEY.

7th inst.

A most brazen attempt to rob a school boy, Chan Kam, of his pocket money was made at West Point yesterday afternoon by a coolie named Leung Mo Kau (since convicted). Chan Kam, aged about fifteen, was standing at the corner of Centre Street with a few of his chums watching a hawker manipulating an ice-cream freezer. It being a hot day the boys had discarded their jackets, which they carried over their shoulders in a rather careless fashion. While the lads were so interested in the art of ice-cream making Leung Mo Kau, who had been forming plans, approached Chan Kam from behind and, getting his hand into the boy's pocket, extracted his purse, which contained something like $1.15. The deed was witnessed by another boy and the alarm was given. The thief dropped the purse immediately, but ere he could bolt he was seized by the boys and turned over to a policeman. Inspector Robertson charged the accused in the Police Court, this morning, and he was sentenced to two months' hard labour and six hours' stocks. The purse was recovered and returned to its owner.

THREE tins of jam and ten ounces of tea mysteriously disappeared on the 3rd instant on board H.M.S. *Moorhen* at Hunghom Dock. It was suspected that the articles had been illegally transferred to the cook and two messroom boys belonging to the ship. The culprits were given six weeks' hard labour each.

China Lights.

THE CANTON ELECTRIC WORKS.

PROPOSED PURCHASE BY CHINESE.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 6th May.

The Seventy-two Guilds *Daily News* in its to-day's issue reports that Viceroy Chang considers it expedient to buy back the Canton electric light works from the China Light and Power Company, Ld., under the management of Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. The works have now been under the control of the Company for three or four years, in fact since the Chinese failed to make the concern a paying one. The capital required for the proposed scheme of re-purchase is estimated at $1,200,000, of which half will be taken up by the Government and the other half will be raised by subscription in shares from the public. It is reported that certain wealthy people have given their promise to make up the amount required, and the authorities will soon enter into negotiations with a view of making a tentative attempt at securing the works into Chinese hands again, and conduct them as an undertaking of their own.

OUTRAGE AT WEST POINT.

CATTLE DEALERS BAFFLED AND ASSAULTED BY BOGUS EXCISEMEN.

7th inst.

Two suspects have been arrested, and three cattle dealers have had to postpone their trip to the interior because of a highway robbery which occurred at West Point early on Wednesday morning.

A week ago, the story goes, three cattle dealers arrived in the Colony from San Mi village, bringing with them several heads of cattle, which they took to the slaughter-house at Kennedy Town and sold for over $600. They stayed here for a few days visiting old friends, and at about four o'clock on Wednesday morning started out to catch the San Mi launch. The launch was due to leave at five o'clock or shortly after. The rest could be told in the cattle dealers' own words.

"We were walking slowly along Des Vœux Road West, carrying our bundles under our arms. When we got near the Shanghai Hotel three men stopped us. They told us they were excise officers, stated that they suspected us of having illicit opium, and ordered us to squat down on the roadside while our bundles were searched for the drug. We believed that they were real excisemen and obeyed the order, handing over our bundles to them. But no sooner had we squatted down to watch operations than we were attacked."

The cattle dealers were struck to the ground and held there by two men while the other searched the bundles, removing therefrom $681. The wretches then hurriedly took their departure, leaving their victims stunned in the road. A report followed to No. 7 Police Station. Inspector Robertson took the matter in hand and yesterday two suspects were arrested, on whom, it is alleged, were found part of the stolen money.

In the meantime the accused are being detained in Police custody pending trial.

THE ILL-FATED "DUNEARN."

RECOGNITION OF JAPANESE CAPTAIN'S GALLANT SERVICES.

It will be remembered that mention was made in a recent issue of the *Kobe Herald* that the British Government, the owners of the ill-fated s.s. *Dunearn*, and the survivors of the disaster had recognised in a special manner the gallant service rendered by Captain Khori of the N.Y.K. steamer *Saikio Maru* in picking up the only two survivors. We are now able to give the text of the survivors' letter:—

3 Brunton Terrace,
Edinburgh,
Scotland.

Dear Sir,—Having just arrived safely at home from Japan, it behoves us to take this, the first opportunity, of addressing you on the subject of our timely rescue by your good steamer, *Saikio Maru*, under your command. Since we had the good fortune to be picked up on the 27th August, 1908, we had every opportunity of appreciating the kindness shown to us by the crew of your steamer and yourself, and we hope you will allow us to express to you our deepest gratitude for the valuable services you and the members of your crew rendered to us. Words we cannot find to express our feelings adequately in this respect, but we can assure you that your kindness and timely aid will never be forgotten by us, and if it be our lot at any time to be of similar service to mankind, it will be our endeavour to follow out the splendid example of humanity and kindness shown to us at your hands. We trust you may be long spared to follow out your vocation and at the same time be blessed with good health. Should it be our fortune to meet you in the future, it will give us great pleasure to again thank you personally for a kindness, which, we again repeat, will never be forgotten.

Meantime we hope you will accept the accompanying address as a token of the gratitude felt by us.

Your greatest obligatories,
JOHN LOUDON,
Late 4th Engineer.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Late 3rd Officer.

Captain Kanshiro Khori,
S.S. *Saikio Maru*.

The letter was accompanied by a handsome illuminated address, elaborately framed. The owners of the *Dunearn* presented the captain with a silver cup, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Dunedin Steamship Co., Ltd., to Kyoshiro Khori, master of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. *Saikio Maru*, in appreciation of his services in rescuing the two survivors of the crew of s.s. *Dunearn* lost off the coast of Japan 26th August, 1908." The case containing the binocular glass bears the following inscription:—"Presented by the British *Government* to Kanshiro Khori, Master of the Japanese steamship *Saikio Maru*, of Tokio, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the survivors of the shipwrecked crew of the British steamship *Dunearn* of Leith which foundered in the Sea of Japan on the 26th August, 1908." In his letters of acknowledgment Captain Khori expresses his high appreciation of these acts of recognition and states that the address and articles presented "will be treasured for ever as a mark of the great honour conferred" on him.

Captain Khori, we may add, is now in command of the N.Y.K. s.s. *Kamakura Maru* on the Formosa Line.—*Kobe Herald*.

SAI-YING-PUN market was the scene of a raid last Tuesday, where a motley crowd of hawkers had collected. On examination, they were found to be without licences. The offending ones were arraigned before Mr. Hazeland in the Police Court on Wednesday, an average fine of $5 or fourteen days being imposed in each case.

THE HIPPODROME.

3rd inst.

The Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie at Causeway Bay continue to delight large audiences. The excellent combination gave their first matinee on Saturday afternoon, when, despite the decidedly muggy weather, there was a large attendance of parents and children, who seemed highly delighted with the performance and to whose little hearts entertainments of this nature instinctively appeal. The performance was repeated in the evening, when another large audience was present to witness the performance, which was thoroughly enjoyed. The performances were similar to the initial one, with the exception of slight variations. There were the usual acrobatic feats, equestriennes' entrees, the little tricks of a little marvel, the remarkable proclivities of the performing elephants, which the Mysore troupe of acrobats provided good gymnastics. The performance as usual concluded with the sensational appearance of the lions, whose savage looks caused a temporary thrill in the audience, which as quickly changed into a feeling of relief on their trainer emerging from the cage safe and sound.

There will be a change of programme this evening. The second matinee will be given on Wednesday afternoon.

4th inst.

Last night, the up-to-date Hippodrome and Menagerie gave their first change of programme to a large and appreciative audience. Hongkongites have come to expect the highest standard of excellence from the clever combination, and it is no exaggeration to say that those who considered it worth while to attend at Causeway Bay last night went away feeling thoroughly satisfied that they had obtained over and above their money's worth.

As usual, a capital programme was gone through, and the many acts of skill and daring brought forth the due meed of praise. Mookerjee was in his usual fine form and gave some capital exhibitions of aerial vaulting, well sustaining his reputation as a first-class gymnast. The Mysore troupe of acrobats provided a number of excellent feats in their own finished style and won the unstinted applause of the spectators. The equestriennes again delighted the audience with their graceful performance. Miss Ashby was responsible for treating her hearers to sweet music from unmusical instruments. The sensational part of the programme was again left in the hands of the fearless Urban, who nightly enters his cage of lions at the risk of life and limb. The other turns were too numerous to mention in detail, but suffice it to say they were excellent in every respect and were duly appreciated.

We would strongly advise those who are fond of good, wholesome entertainment to pay a visit to the Hippodrome. A visit will well repay one.

5th inst.

The Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie are well maintaining their reputation, which they have so deservedly earned since their visit to the Colony, for high-class entertainment and solid fun. There was a goodly house present last night who took the opportunity of availing themselves of the change of programme which had been announced by the management. Several fresh turns have been introduced since Monday night, and it is no exaggeration to say that to a visitor to the Hippodrome, there is no such thing as a dull moment. The staius horse "Ben Azed," introduced by Miss Zelie, was a distinct novelty, whereby a number of well-known historical incidents were faithfully represented solely by means of a single horse. Among the nine pictures shown, "Napoleon before Moscow" is deserving of special mention. The Mysore Brothers were in excellent form in their acrobatic feats, and provided a number of fresh performances to those hitherto seen. Mookerjee, the Indian gymnast, in his triple horizontal bar performance, was wonderfully agile in his work, and elicited loud applause. The clowns provided the comic element, their clever witticisms being interspersed with several difficult acts. The other turns are too numerous to mention in detail, but were all excellent in their way.

The Hippodrome has already established itself in public favour, and it will be through no fault of its own if anybody misses the grand show.

7th inst.

The Hippodrome at Causeway Bay continues to attract large audiences nightly. Those who go in with a sour face, come out brimming over with satisfaction, the unanimous opinion being that the Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie is one of the finest shows that have favoured the Colony with a visit for a long time. The Hippodrome have given the Colony of their best, and well deserve the patronage that has been extended to it, and which will doubtless continue during its stay here. The Hongkong public are hard to please and no more fitting proof of the excellence of the performances given can be found than the fact that a large number of residents from all parts of the town nightly wend their way to the Hippodrome. The turns provided by the Hippodrome are as numerous as they are varied, and the sensational performance of Professor Urban with his trained lions should in itself constitute a profitable investment. A visit to the Hippodrome will well repay one.

A DESPERATE CRIMINAL.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A LUKONG AT WEST POINT.

7th inst.

Yesterday morning, Mr. F. A. Hazeland (second police magistrate) convicted a coolie named Yeung Yau and sentenced him to six hours' stocks for robbing a money-changer at West Point on the day previous of a bundle of cent pieces which he found lying on the counter. On the way to No. 7 Police Station, in charge of a *lukong*, where he was to be exposed in the stocks, Yeung somehow or another managed to slip one hand from the handcuffs, and immediately set upon the policeman. He struck the policeman with the left hand, on which dangled the wristlet, inflicting a nasty wound over the right eye. The officer had to be taken to hospital where three stitches had to be taken in the wound. The prisoner escaped, but was re-captured later. He completed the stocks sentence, and this morning re-appeared on a charge of assault, before Mr. Hazeland, who took a serious view of the case and sentenced accused to an extra term of six weeks' hard labour. He will suffer another six hours in the stocks after the sentences are completed.

THE Tokio *Nichi-Nichi* says that the Pratas Island question is still under consideration between the Japanese and Chinese officials at Canton. It proceeds to state that Chinese evidence produced at Japan's request is reported to contain some reliable testimony in favour of the Chinese contention, and that, if this is confirmed by further investigation, the Japanese Government may recognise China's ownership of the island. In any case, however, the interests of Mr. Nishizawa, the exploiter of the island, will be protected by the Tokio Government.

Macao Awakened.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE SENATE HOUSE.

PACIFIC SPEECHES.

[*From Our Special Representative.*]

Macao, 1st May.

The public meeting, which was convened by a patriotic appeal" issued by Dr. Luiz Nolasco, on the 29th ult., to "the landowners," merchants, artisans, labourers and other inhabitants of the Colony," took place at the Senate House this afternoon. There were over a hundred persons present, including some twenty leading Chinese merchants with considerable business connections in the City. Mr. Arathoon Seth, I.S.O., the well-known Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and Mr. A. V. Apcar, also of your Colony, were also present at the meeting as spectators. At 4 p.m. sharp Dr. Luiz Nolasco, president of the Senate, announced the openin of proceedings. Dr Nolasco was voted, by acclamation, to the chair, on the motion of Mr. Silva Mendes, barrister-at-law. The president appointed Mr. Francisco Xavier da Silva as secretary to the meeting.

The chairman, in a brief speech, said that, at the request of a number of gentlemen, he convened the public meeting for the purpose of discussing matters of local interest which appeared, at the present time, to be in a somewhat critical position. He asked those gentlemen who desired to address the assembly to submit their names. Whereupon the following gentlemen signified their wishes to deliver speeches:—Mr. Pedro Nolasco da Silva, Sr., Dr. Silva Mendes, Mr. Sio-tang, a Chinese merchant, and Mr. Damião Rodrigues.

Mr. Antonio Joaquim Basto, having been invited to speak, began by stating that he would have fallen in with the idea of holding the meeting, but he was doubtful of the concrete results which might arise therefrom. At these words the assembly manifested their disapproval of the speaker's views, whereupon Mr. Basto refrained from speaking any further.

Mr. Pedro Nolasco da Silva, Sr., was the next speaker. He spoke at considerable length in support of the resolution printed below. We can only give a very brief summary of the speaker's notable address which was listened to with much attention by the entire assembly. Mr Silva said, unfortunately, Macao found itself situated in the throes of a most critical situation brought about by the unwonted aggressive attitude of the Chinese in Canton and in the district of Heungshan—an hostility which can be accounted for by no plausible reason on the part of the agitators. In the first place, he would remind them that the Chinese were accorded the privilege of equal good treatment at Macao; they enjoyed peace and security of life and property; they enjoyed liberty of action in pursuance of their custom, and were unirammelled in their religious beliefs; there were none to importune them; the Government afforded them adequate protection; and it was not even hinted that the Chinese residents in Macao had complained of molestation on the part of the Portuguese Government. So far as the relations between the Portuguese Government and the Chinese were concerned, they had been maintained on a most cordial footing. The Portuguese did not force an entrance into Macao by violence at the point of the bayonet. They settled at Macao because the Chinese consented to the settlement for the convenience of trade between Chinese and Portuguese; there they reared their families and there were to be found their descendants; they fortified the city by constructing defensive walls and fortresses and, when in 1622 the Dutch invaded Macao, it was the Portuguese who defended the City—its their own home and not the Chinese. After three centuries of peaceful occupation the Chinese Government in Peking confirmed by Treaty the occupation and government of Macao by Portugal, and from the date of that Treaty, in 1887, there has never been either any protest or despatch from the Viceroy of Canton against Portugal for having encroached upon or annexed any territory, inasmuch as in reality there had never been any hostile invasion. Nevertheless, there has arisen at the present time a private Chinese society which has formulated allegations against the Portuguese of having annexed Chinese territory, and waged a campaign of defamatory accusations by stating that, among other things, the Portuguese had thrown open a lepers' asylum and set at liberty one hundred lepers who were now roaming about the villages in little bands spreading the loathsome disease among the neighbouring villages, causing consternation and panic in the villages. That and other malicious charges, Mr. Nolasco declared to be utterly untrue. For this hostility there must be, in the opinion of the speaker, some sinister motive which was not easily discernible, but which was bound to disclose itself some day. Nevertheless, the situation thus created was disagreeable and, therefore, he proposed that a telegram be despatched to the Government in Lisbon urging that the Portuguese Commission for the delimitation of the boundary of the Colony be despatched forthwith in order to settle that pending question with the utmost urgency.

The next subject with which the speaker dealt to the meeting was that which had reference to the founding of the city of Heungchow. He assured his listeners at the outset that the Chinese organ which published the statement that the Portuguese were considerably exercised in their minds by the opening of the port of Heungchow, was entirely wrong, since there was no indignation among the Portuguese. It was true that the Press had described Heungchow as a rival to Macao. But the rivalry might redound to the benefit of Macao, serving, as it might do, as a stimulating factor, to arouse the inhabitants as well as the authorities of Macao from the apathy and lethargy into which they had lapsed. That public meeting, therefore, was not intended as a hostile demonstration against Heungchow, but rather as a warning note to the officials of Macao to seriously devote their attention to that Colony if they had no desire that it should pass away from inanition as a result of the authorities' neglect. Continuing, the speaker stated that he had read a brochure on the origin of Heungchow in which were set out the expectations of the promoters of the scheme; in fact, he found much in the pamphlet worthy of commendation as regards what were the intentions of the founders of the city of Heungchow. Therefore, Macao, like any individual or any corporation, had the right to work for its preservation and by virtue of the exercise of that right they were met that day for the purpose of discussing subjects of local interest. The speaker proceeded to show the urgent necessity there was of recasting the administrative system of Macao and in support of his assertion quoted various facts. Among others, he said that there had been in Macao a private chamber for the Chinese which was styled the Department for Chinese Affairs where, in spite of the fact that the Magistrate might be a barrister-at-law and justice of an administrative character according to the principles of Portuguese jurisprudence, nevertheless as the system was administrative, justice was appropriate to the requirements of the Colony because it was obtained without delay; the cost was not exorbitant and it was within the comprehension of the Chinese, who were quite satisfied with it. But by an order from Lisbon the Department was done away with and in its stead it was ordered that the Portuguese Commercial Code be brought into force at Macao. Since that time confusion began to reign. According to the Commercial Code the commercial companies which had not been formed in accordance with the provisions of the Code and registered thereunder were not vested with judicial powers and were considered, as non-existent. Now in Macao all the shops, all the pawnbrokers, all the factories and all commercial and industrial institutions were not formed under the Commercial Code and were not registered, therefore before a Court of Justice they were considered as non-existent, and cannot establish their rights in any case at law. Now that anomaly has been in existence for the past ten years and if it be not removed and if it should by any misadventure happen that some unforeseen contingency should overtake any commercial firm by reason of the law, that fact alone should serve to drive away a large number of Chinese merchants to Heungchow. Mr. Nolasco also touched upon the question of the system obtaining in the Land Registry Office. He spoke of the difficulty in obtaining the required permit for building operations and for repairs to houses, &c, painting out, in conclusion, the urgent necessity that existed for remodelling the local administrative system. He added that the present Governor, H.E. Senhor Rocadas, was cognizant of those defects but was powerless to remedy them because he was not invested with the necessary powers to that end. Therefore, the speaker proposed that the meeting ask by telegram the Government in Portugal to grant to them plenary powers to carry into effect the immediate remodelling of the Public Service of that Colony. The speaker pointed out the urgency of bringing to a finality the negotiations regarding the Macao-Canton Railway and also the expediency of ratifying the Luzo-Chinese Treaty of 1904. Having spoken at length on these questions of vital importance to the future prosperity of Macao, Mr. Nolasco proceeded to expatiate on the Harbour Works by showing the great urgency there was of an immediate commencement with the dredging of the Harbour. Concluding a long speech, Mr. Nolasco moved the following resolution:—

It is resolved that the Chairman of this public meeting undertake to forward a telegram to the Minister for the Colonies praying for the following:—

1—The urgent arrival of the Delimitation Commissioner.

2—The granting to the Governor of plenary powers for remodelling the local administration forthwith.

3—The concluding of the negotiations of the Macao-Canton Railway.

4—Ratification of the Luzo-Chinese Treaty of 1904.

5—Immediate commencement of the Harbour Works.

Dr. Silva Mendes seconded the motion in a short address limiting himself to certain general remarks on the commercial advancement that had been witnessed in the Far East since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War.

The next speaker was the Chinese merchant Mr. Sio-Tong, who gave a brief retrospect of the trade of Macao during the past 30 years and traced the steady decline of the trade of the Colony. He concluded by saying that he agreed with the mover of the resolution as to the necessity of making adequate representations to the Government in Portugal and generally with the objects of the resolution.

Mr. Sio-Tong's speech which was delivered in Chinese was interpreted by Mr. C. A. Rocha d'Assumpção.

Mr. Damião Rodrigues then addressed the meeting; he pointed out that public assemblies in Portugal had not been productive of any results and the same would happen to that of Macao (Voices: "Out, Out"); therefore, he submitted an amendment not to forward the telegram mentioned in the original motion (Voices: 'Out, Out; not approved; not approved.")

On the amendment being put to the meeting by the Chairman it was declared lost, and the original motion was carried with applause.

The Chairman stated that he would proceed to despatch the telegram in accordance with the resolution adopted by the meeting, which he then declared closed.

The usual votes of thanks having been passed, the assembly dispersed.

THE IMPERIAL FUNERAL.

CEREMONY TO BE OBSERVED.

According to Chinese reports it has been arranged by the Waiwupu that the ceremony to be observed by the foreign Ambassadors and Envoys in attending the funeral of Emperor Teh Tsung on May 1 will be as follows:—The Foreign Envoys will wait at the Ching Shan, outside the East Gate, and when the Imperial Cortège passes, they will make a respectful bow, after which they will form in a line and walk after the procession. It has also been arranged that the ladies of the Legations will wait to pay their respects to the late Emperor's remains inside the Ti An Gate. Other foreign officials and mourners are allowed to pay respects to the Imperial cortège on the Si Pai Lou street, where special tents have been put up for the occasion, and due attention will be given by the police to those who may attend. It has been decided that the teachers and students of the Imperial Nobles' School will turn out in a body to attend this funeral.

ON Sunday morning, the 25th ult. at 10 o'clock, fire broke out in the cotton mixing department at the mill of the Tokai Spinning Company in Nagoya. Work was going on at the mill at the time. The flames immediately spread to the raw cotton and oil which were in the building, and the engine room, two spinning rooms, a dining room, and some adjoining buildings were swept away. The flames raged for over three hours, and several of the operatives were injured. The damage is estimated at Y120,000. It is stated that the buildings were insured for Y3,000 with the Osaka Fire Office and for Y5,000 with the Kiodo Fire Office; this being all the insurance carried.

IT will be remembered that at the last annual meeting of the P. & O. Company, Sir Thomas Sutherland, Chairman of the Board of Directors, made a reference to the possibility of the important development of the frozen trade in pork from China to Europe. In some quarters Sir Thomas's remarks were greeted with amusement, but according to the Hankow correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, the trade is already being carried on. On the 5th ultimo there was in Hankow 8,000 tons of frozen pig waiting shipment. Blue Funnel steamers will take this cargo to Liverpool. A huge trade is about to begin, continues the correspondent referred to. A refrigerating company has been started, and is now handling not only pig, but pheasants, duck, teal, geese, grouse, etc. Hankow is eagerly looking forward to the future when this company gets working on full steam, and there is every indication of the assured prosperity and future greatness of this happily-situated town.

BANDMANN DRAMATIC COMPANY.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA."

1st inst.

The Bandmann Dramatic Company, now touring the East for the first time, opened their season in Hongkong by presenting to a fairly good house "The Prisoner of Zenda," dramatized from Anthony Hope's famous novel of the same name. Mr. Henry Dallas, an old favourite with Hongkong audiences, made the play in his double rôle of King Rudolf and Rudolf Rassendyll. Mr. Dallas throughout his somewhat difficult part displayed great skill in handling his not too easy impersonations and fully demonstrated that he is as capable of producing roars of laughter from a mirth-provoked audience as to hold them spell-bound by his intensely dramatic acting. His impersonation of the inebriate potentate was a clever stroke, but Mr. Dallas was unquestionably seen at his best at the end of Act IV., when the convincing earnestness with which he invested his acting was generally admired. The part of Princess Flavia was entrusted in the capable hands of Miss Lillian Lloyd, who gave a faithful impersonation of her part. The villain of the piece was Mr. Alec. Alves as "Black Michael," who caused a shudder in the auditorium which was at times almost natural. Mr. Edward Granby as Captain Hentzau was perfect. Miss Florence Dalton, the leading lady of the Company, was tragically earnest as Antoinette de Maubam, and should certainly win the good graces of future audiences. The other players did well in their respective parts and ably supported the principals.

"TRILBY."

3rd inst.

Another well-filled house witnessed the second production of the Bandmann Dramatic Company since their appearance in the Colony. The piece staged on Saturday night was "Trilby," founded on George du Maurier's well-known novel. Hongkong audiences, in common with other people, always appreciate legitimate drama and this fact was amply testified to by the unstinted applause which greeted the efforts of those taking part.

The plot of the piece in brief centres round an artist's model (Trilby) whose forebears boasted of dubious character, which fact is responsible for a formidable barrier to prevent the marriage of Trilby with Little Billee in the person of Mrs. Bagot, Billee's mother, a pious little creature, who receives a rude shock to discover that her prospective daughter-in-law poses to the artist "for everything." The circumstances are further complicated by the hypnotic influence over Trilby of an indigent musician named Svengali, whose mind is intoxicated with future fame, who effectually upsets a cleverly-formed plan for Billee's elopement with Trilby at the eleventh hour. Trilby eventually marries Svengali, and the latter's dream to make her a great singer and himself become a musician of kings is realised. But Trilby's soul is not with Svengali and she breaks away from him, once more to be loved by Billee. In the end, however, Trilby unexpectedly comes across a photograph of Svengali, which proves too much for her and she falls down dead.

Miss Florence Dalton in the title-rôle played her part to perfection and invested her acting with an earnestness which won the sympathies of the audience. Mr. Sydney Pease in his difficult impersonation of Svengali undoubtedly had the brunt of the work, particularly at the close of Act III., which required, as it did, an enormous expenditure of vital power. A better man could not have been chosen to fill the difficult rôle. Mr. Henry Dallas as the Laird was a perfect Scotch broth of a boy, while Mrs. Dallas as Madame Vinard played with a charm and grace which was delightful. Mr. W. H. Riley as "Taffy" appeared in a part which suited him perfectly. Mr. Alec. Alves made a sympathetic Billee. Mr. Edward Granby's Zou-Zou was distinctly clever. Mr. Harwood Roberts as the dashing Dodor ably interpreted his part. Mr. R. H. Stephenson in his dual rôle of Gecko and the Rev. Thomas Bagot was a fine study, particularly in the former part. Miss Minnie Rayner as the dignified Mrs. Bagot gave a faithful interpretation of the dear old clergyman's wife, while of the other ladies, Miss L. Humphries, Miss Edna Earle and Miss Flo Hamilton were all good.

4th inst.

Who that has ever seen the famous combination of dramatic pieces "The Bells" and "Waterloo" can ever dissociate them from the memory of Sir Henry Irving? It was in these plays that he made his reputation; it was through their agency that he captured London and the provinces; and up to the time of his death he never failed to revert to these masterful, poignant and thrilling pieces when others failed to attract. Last night the Bandmann Dramatic Company essayed an exposition of these difficult plays, and they succeeded beyond praise. Everybody who can be classed under the general term of playgoer knows the plot of "The Bells" so that we deem it unnecessary to enter into the story. The leading part was taken by Mr. Sydney Pease, whose conception of Mathias, the self-convicted murderer, was as fine a bit of acting as we have seen on the stage of Hongkong. In the minor parts Mr. Pease was admirably supported and that the audience was impressed may be judged from the fact that at the close one could hear an audible sigh of relief when the tragedy had culminated in the death of Mathias—so great was the tension caused by the impersonation. "Waterloo" was the curtain-raiser and here again Mr. Pease proved his ability as an exponent of dramatic art. The audience was not large, but it was intensely appreciative and many will regret when they learn the facts from those who were present last night that they did not attend. To-night the Company give "The Worst Woman in London."

"THE WORST WOMAN IN LONDON."

5th inst.

There was a somewhat better attendance than the previous night at the Theatre Royal last evening when the Bandmann Dramatic Company staged Walter Melville's sensational play "The Worst Woman in London." That those who saw the drama *last night* appreciated its artistic interpretation by the Company goes without saying, for, during the evening, the spontaneous applause which greeted the artists was proof of a clever work cleverly acted. The piece, as the title clearly suggests, concerns the doings of a bold adventuress, and contains striking situations which are capable of absorbing the attention of the most phlegmatic playgoer. The piece has all the characteristics of melodrama, and exercises the emotional faculties to a remarkable degree. Miss Florence Dalton, who was the original in the piece, appeared in the character of Frances Vere, and from the commencement of her part till the fall of the curtain, she engrossed the attention of the audience by her brilliant acting. As Jack Felton, Mr. Henry Dallas was again the soul of the piece so far as the male portion of the cast is concerned. Miss Minnie Rayner took the part of Matilda Parker, the old servant, and her acting showed that she thoroughly appreciated her part. The other players acted in their usual polished style, and materially added to the success of the piece.

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

7th inst.

Last night the Bandmann Dramatic Company presented to a somewhat small but appreciative audience Wilson Barrett's well-known masterpiece, "The Sign of the Cross." The piece was well mounted, and the only regret is that there was not a larger audience to appreciate the able exposition of the powerful drama by the talented Company.

The story of the persecution of the Christians by Nero and his Romans is too well-known to need recapitulation here. Mr. Henry Dallas appeared in the part of Marcus Superbus and it will suffice to say that in comic rôles as in more austere impersonations, Mr. Dallas can with equal ease compel the attention of the audience. As Tizellinus, Mr. Sydney Pease was superb. The part of Nero was entrusted in to the hands of Mr. Alec Alves, who, throughout the piece, invested his acting with a force and power which was in absolute keeping with the character of the debauchee Emperor. Mr. Harwood Roberts as Glabuo, and Mr. W. R. Riley as Philodemus, patricians of Rome, were distinctly good, while Mr. Edward Granby as Licenues entered fully into the spirit of the character. The part of Mercia was taken by Miss Lillian Lloyd, who admirably sustained a difficult rôle and received a handsome floral tribute during the evening. Miss Florence Dalton played the part of Poppoea with her usual grace. Mrs. Henry Dallas and Miss Minnie Rayner as Berines and Dacia were both good, and the other parts were all well filled.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

A COWARDLY MURDER.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 30th April.

On the 24th instant, Au Yuen, a dealer in Japanese marine products in Chan Tsun, was shot to death by an unknown person. At about 10 p.m. in the night of that day, the unfortunate man was roused by a knocking at his door. Au Yuen went to answer the call, but on opening the door he received a bullet from a revolver without any warning. The strange murderer than quickly vanished. It has now been ascertained that the murdered man had been dealing in Japanese marine produce thereby violating the boycott regulations. In this way it is reported that he had made a fortune. It is generally believed that he met his death at the hands of one of the Anti-Japanese propagandists.

ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The new Canton Tartar-General Tsang Chi has directed his earnest attention to the enforcement of the anti-opium regulations, and has now discovered that eight of his subordinates are still addicted to the habit of opium-smoking. The Tartar-General has allowed them a period of ten days in which to get rid of their habit. Should they fail to comply with the order at the end of that period, representations will be made in the proper quarter for their discharge.

3rd May.

NEWLY-DISCOVERED ISLANDS TO BE DEVELOPED.

It is not until recently, when the Pratas Islands are alleged to have been occupied by the Japanese, that the Chinese officials have been contemplating the protection and ownership of other islands situated off the coast of China. A short time ago, the Viceroy deputed Commodore Wong Yan Tong to proceed to the Sai Sha islands, which are situated in the Ling Shui district, Ngai Chow, in the vicinity of the proposed naval base of Yu Lin, with a view to ascertaining the nature of the place. The Commodore returned with a photograph of the group and reported to the Viceroy that Sai Sha consists of fifteen small islands, having a position suitable for a commercial port. The place is said to be rich in products of various descriptions. H.E. the Viceroy is now of the opinion to develop the group and has therefore given instructions to Taotai Wong Ping Yun and Taotai Li Chit Sun to make an inspection of these islands and take measures to develop them in order that the territory may not be left desolate and lost in to foreign hands.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST OPIUM.

The Namhoi Magistrate has been informed that some opium dens are still open at Kow Kong. A weiyuan was at once sent to the place to seal up the premises without previous warning.

BRITISH ADMIRAL IN CANTON.

Among the passengers who arrived here on the morning of the 1st instant by the steamer *Kinshan* was Admiral Hewett from Hongkong.

ANNUAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Annual Criminal Sessions will be held on the 18th day of this moon, when H.E. Chang Jen chun will personally preside at the Court to try a number of prisoners.

OFFICIAL AMENITIES.

H.E. Viceroy Chang received the Japanese Consul at Canton this morning at 10 a.m.

4th May.

A DRASTIC STEP.

Twenty-one opium-smoking establishments at Sha Tow, in the Namhoi district, have been suddenly sealed up without warning by order of the Namhoi magistrate and the keepers of the premises brought to Canton to be dealt with. They have now been sentenced to be exposed in the stocks for ten days.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. Yuan Tsung Yung, in the employ of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company as Assistant Engineer, has now resigned from his position owing to the differences among the members of the Board of Directors of the Company. At present there are no Chinese engineers in the Company's employ, with the exception of Taotai Kwong, the Engineer-in-Chief.

THE BOUNDARIES OF MACAO.

In connection with the Macao delimitation question, H. E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun has now issued a proclamation informing the public that H. E. Ko Yu Him has been appointed by the Imperial Government Special Commissioner to conduct negotiations with the Portuguese Government on the Macao boundary question. The Commissioner has now arrived at Canton. Pending the arrival of the Portuguese Commissioner, the negotiations will be proceeded with without delay. The Canton gentry are greatly interested in the matter and it is generally hoped that the question will be amicably settled. It is now learnt that the residents of Macao have also recently held meetings in this connection, who, it is believed, will do everything possible in co-operation with the Commissioners of the two nations to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. It is therefore urged that the people remain quiet for the result, and not create any disturbances during the progress of the negotiations. They are further requested not to incite the public feeling.

OFFICIAL AMENITIES.

H.E. Viceroy Chang will receive the American Consul at Canton to-morrow at 11 a.m.

DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL.

Yesterday, work was commenced for the construction of the building for the proposed Canton Deliberative Council, outside the East Gate, close to the mint.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

On the 2nd instant, Admiral Li Chun left here on board a shallow-draft cruiser to the West River to make an inspection of the waterways.

AN OFFICIAL'S BLUNDER.

A sentence of six months' detention in the custody of the Namhoi magistrate has been passed on Chan Sing Ngam, of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration, for committing an error in the translation of an official telegraphic message.

5th May.

RIVER COLLISION.

This morning the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Klangtung*, inward bound from Macao, collided with a native craft fully laden with firewood at the Dutch Folly. The latter vessel suffered considerable damage and a quantity of her cargo was lost.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the first ten days of this moon, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to $4,450.3.3.0 taels.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The amount of the daily collection in fares and freight by the Sunning Railway during the second intercalary moon was as follows:—

1st day $825.01; 2nd day $872.77; 3rd day $688.82; 4th day $771.33; 5th day $639; 6th day $835.24; 7th day $1,058.64; 8th day $869.53; 9th day $870.75; 10th day $830.03; 11th day $952.79; 12th day $1,008.80; 13th day $873.85; 14th day $873.40; 15th day $810.03; 16th day $793.23; 17th day $1,228.81; 18th day 1818.21; 19th day $756.42; 20th day $661.42; 21st day $716.94; 22nd day $1,056.59; 23rd day $694.21; 24th day $845.41; 25th day $843.09; 26th day $586.02; 27th day $776.15; 28th day $713.72; 29th day $922.47. The total amount was $14,199.03, being nearly $10,000 more as compared with the amount collected by the Canton-Hankow Railway during the same period.

GAMBLING SUPPRESSION.

The Canton officials have on several occasions contemplated the doing away with the evil of gambling in the province of Kwangtung, but they have failed to devise means for raising money sufficient to make good the loss of the revenue derived from the different gambling monopolies. It is now learnt that the products of the Sai Sha islands are very rich and are of various descriptions. The islands are said to be particularly rich in phosphorine, and, if developed, a large sum of money can be expected annually therefrom, with which no doubt the officials will be enabled to carry out the idea of abolishing the gambling monopolies. Viceroy Chang has, therefore, given instructions to the Board of Reorganisation and the Kwan Mu Chu to appropriate a certain sum of money from the official funds with which to develop the Sai Sha islands. Taotais Wong and Li have now the matter in hand.

6th May.

MORE BLACKMAILING LETTERS.

The French firm of Messrs. Varenne & Co. of Shameen have received a number of blackmailing letters bearing the signatures of certain persons who are said to be robbers and whose identity is not known, in which a large sum of money is demanded. The original letter has been forwarded to the Viceroy through the French Consul for his information, with the request that the culprits concerned be hunted down. Of late blackmailing letters have often been received by foreign firms on the Shameen, but so far the threats contained in them have not been carried out, in spite of the fact that no money, as demanded, was forthcoming. It is now generally surmised that such letters may not really be delivered by robbers but by some interested parties who are anxious to cause trouble. The people are of the opinion that no attention should be paid to these letters at all.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Yesterday, forty rifles and a few rounds of ammunition were seized in the Ho Ching market-place, in Shun Tak district by the local officials from a robbers' den. The ammunition has been brought to Canton and handed to the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

Admiral Li Chun, who left for the West River on the 2nd instant on board a shallow-draft cruiser to make an inspection of the waterways, returned to Canton yesterday.

COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their fortnightly circular of the 1st inst.:—

Last circular bore date the 16th ult., and during the period since elapsed, quite a number of charters were concluded. As will be seen from list overleaf, business in the South has been rather lifeless, but Northern trade has quite made up for the deficiency and, judging from present appearances, chartering in that quarter will continue unabated for some time yet. In consequence of tonnage getting scarcer and scarcer, rates of freight from Yangtze ports and Newchwang southwards have, as anticipated, further improved. At the present moment those rates are already 30% better than those ruling at the beginning of last month, and a further advance seems reasonably certain.

Saigon to Hongkong:—In consequence of the local rice market becoming very sluggish, charterers lowered the rate again to 14 cents. The majority of the five vessels, mentioned in list of settlements, happened to be in position and accepted the unremunerative freight just as a means of shifting North, where they are to take up engagements.

Excepting a small steamer to Singapore on basis of about 17½ cents, Saigon has absorbed no tonnage in other directions.

From Bangkok reports are to hand, that the rate war between the North German Lloyd and the new concern has commenced, the former company now booking cargo at 15/22 cents as against 18/15 cents formerly.

The Java sugar season will start at the end of May, but nothing definite can be said yet as to the out-turn of the new crop. It is, anyhow, expected that this year will see a better trade from Java sugar and able to pay higher prices for same than importers on this coast.

Newchwang has had several further fixtures for Canton, the last one being on basis of 32 cents per picul. This rate is the highest on record since 1904.

Wuhu to Canton:—There is still such a rush for tonnage, that the number of liners is quite insufficient, and outside tonnage is being continually inquired for. Several boats have been fixed during the fortnight at very decent rates, Wuhu to Swatow and Hankow to Swatow also have a fixture each, and more tonnage can be placed.

Coal Freights:—From Moji to Hongkong $2.10 is now being offered, but even at this enhanced figure charterers find it impossible to secure tonnage. Moji to Singapore rate stands at $3.00 and Wakamatsu to Canton at $2.70 with no steamers obtainable. Of Southern coal charters the following are reported: Pulolaut to Singapore at $2.25; Sebautik to Hongkong at $2.10, Labuan to Hongkong at $1.75 and Hongay to Canton at $1.65. All of the latter freights are anything but brilliant, but owners accepted them for the sake of bringing the boats into a suitable position for their next engagement.

Time Charter:—A suitable German steamer has been taken up for a short term for cattle trade. Considering the small carrying capacity, 1,500 tons, the rate of $5,000 per month may be called a good one.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load:—Brit. bark *Alcides*, 2,492 tons net reg., has been chartered to load hence for Baltimore and New York and will shortly take the berth. For autumn loading in same direction British barks *Eclipse*, 2,969 tons net reg., and British bark *Juleopolis*, 2,652 tons net reg. are also reported fixed.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailers:—None.

SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write in their Weekly Share List of the 1st inst. as follows:—

A very fair investment business has been in progress during the week under review, and several stocks have improved in value, the market closing firm for most securities. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London has gone up to 1s. 9¼d., while rates on Shanghai and *vice versa* are unchanged. Bar-silver in London is quoted 24 7/-6d., and Consols £84 15/16. Rates of discount in London are unchanged.

Bank Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghais sold at $940 to $960, closing, quieter, however, with shares offering at $950. The London rate is £89 10. 0d. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurance Shares.—Unions have been done at hardening rates, the last sale effected being at $810, at which figure the market closes strong. China Traders and Yangtzes are unchanged. Cantons sold and have buyers at $1874. North Chinas have inquiries at Tls. 102, ex the interim dividend of 7s. 6d. at exchange of 2s. 3.13/16d.=Tls. 3.23.59 per share, paid to-day.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Hongkongs sold at $335, and have buyers now at $337½. Chinas have improved to buyers at $106.

Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been in good demand, but only few shares changed hands at $304, holders sticking out for higher rates. Indo-Chinas have improved further, and at time of writing, shares are wanted at $80 (pref. and def. combined), Shanghai quoting buyers at Tls. 60, and the London rates being £4. 10s. 0d. for preference and £2. 10s. 0d. for deferred shares. China and Manilas are obtainable at $12, and Douglases at $36. Old Star Ferries sold and have buyers at $25, while the new issue is neglected at $15. Shell Transports have advanced to buyers at 58s. 6d. for bearer scrip, London quoting 58s. sellers (same shares). Union Waterboats are wanted at $10.

Refineries are neglected, with sellers at $137½ for Chinas, and $16 for Luzons.

Mining Shares.—Charbonnages are unchanged. Raubs have sellers at $8; a telegram from the mine reports a crushing of 5,706 tons ore, yielding 1,034 ounces of smelted gold. The *Hongkong Telegraph* of 29th ultimo, prints the mining manager's report for the four weeks ended 27th March, 1909. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares have buyers at Tls. 17½ ex the int. dividend of 1s. 6d. per share paid to-day.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been on offer the whole week at $79, without attracting attention. Geo Fenwicks, as well as New Amoy Docks, are unchanged. Shanghai Docks have improved considerably, the closing rate being buyers at Tls. 87. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have advanced to buyers at $55, after sales between $52 and $55. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have sellers in the north Tls. 167½.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have advanced to buyers at $99, but no shares seem to be available at present. Kowloon Lands are steady at $30, and West Points are firm at $44. Hongkong Hotels are quoted $85-cum new issue buyers, which is the equivalent of $ 1 for old ex new issue, and $43½ for the new issue alone ($15 paid up). Humphreys' Estates sold and have buyers at $9. Shanghai Lands have been sent to the north at Tls. 117½ and Tls. 118, closing with sellers at Tls. 118.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai quotations are: Ewos Tls. 122, Internationals Tls. 91, Laou Kung Mows Tls. 112, and Soeychees Tls. 405. Hongkong Cottons sold at $81.

Sundry Manufacturing Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have buyers at $18½ ex the dividend of $1.20 per share, paid on 26th ultimo. Dairy Farms sold in a small way at $17½, but shares are on offer now at $17. Green Island Cement shares fetched $8.80 and $8.90, closing with sellers at latter figure, Ices have been done at $150. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without any reported sales.

Miscellaneous.—China-Borneos, after further sales at $11.30 to $12½, are wanted at $12½. China Providepts have sales and sellers at $74. Langkats have advanced in the north to Tls. 1,070. Watsons sold and are offering at $9. In other stocks under this heading no transactions have been made public, and there is no change in rates to report.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

	Selling.
London—Bank T.T.	9 11/16
Do. demand	1/03
Do. 4 months' sight	1/03
France—Bank T.T.	2.27½
America—Bank T.T.	44
Germany—Bank T.T.	2.85
India T.T.	135
Do. demand	136
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	77½
Japan—Bank T.T.	88½
Java—Bank T.T.	87

	Buying.
4 months' sight L/C,	1/10
4 months' sight L/C,	1/10½
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44½
4 months' sight do.	45
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10½
4 months' sight France	2.32
[illegible]	2.34
4 months' sight Germany	1.89½
Bar Silver	24½
Bank of England rate	3½ %
Sovereign	10.95

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per picul.
Malwa New	@ 1,070/1,090
„ Old	@ 1,100/1,140
„ Older	@ 1,150/1,180
„ Oldest	@ —/—
	Per chest.
Patna New	@ 1,000
„ Old	@ 1,020
Benares New	@ 1,020
„ Old	@ —/—
Persian (Paper)	@ 900/1,050

CHUNG PUI, an unemployed ne'er-do-well, walked into a house the other night on the pretence of calling on a friend who wasn't there. The thief walked out with a silk jacket valued at $5, coat worth $10, and a silk jacket valued at $5. The effrontery, much to his surprise, was last Wednesday awarded by Mr. Hazeland with six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

IT is stated that a Customs station has been opened at Algun.

A SCHEME is said to be on foot to hold an Industrial exhibition at Harbin.

WORK was begun on the 29th ultimo on the construction of the Wuch'ang-Yochou railway.

A RE-ORGANIZATION of the Board of Directors of the Japan Sugar Company has been effected.

THE name of Mr. George Leopold Wilson has been added to the list of authorized architects in the Colony.

IT is reported that the Prince Regent proposes to confer marks of appreciation on editors of Chinese papers.

SEVEN hundred and fifty houses have been burned down at Otaru, in Hokkaido. Twenty persons were injured.

REAR-ADMIRAL and Mrs. Hewett returned to the Colony last Tuesday from Canton, where they have been on a visit.

THE Japanese training squadron has arrived at San Pedro, in South California, where it was received with a warm welcome.

YESTERDAY was settling day in the Supreme Court. There were nearly twenty cases on the list, but nothing of any importance.

NO dog brought from Bangkok will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months from the 1st day of May, 1909.

THE Navy Commissioners intend to establish a large Naval Factory in China for the manufacture of arms and requisites for the Navy.

THE Spanish Minister in Peking has requested China to replace the *Charge d'Affaires* in Spain by a Minister and the Waiwupu is about to accede to the request.

THE British steamer *Indrani*, which went ashore on the Island of Mushima last month, was refloated at 4 o'clock on 25th ult. and proceeded to Kobe under her own steam.

THE Waiwupu has issued circular instructions to the provinces, to investigate and present returns of the number of non-treaty foreigners and foreigners of no nationality resident within their borders.

THE master of the s.s. *Szechuen* reports having passed on the 25th ult. at 8.25 a.m. a wrecked fishing junk with gunwales awash and mast gone. Dansborg Island bearing N. 50 West distance 3½ miles.

THE Ministry of Finance has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in Tokio asking him to study the Japanese currency system and to present a report on the subject for the consideration of the Government.

AS H.E. Lu Tseng-hsiang, Minister at The Hague, is on leave, the Waiwupu intends to appoint H.E. Li Shêng-to, Minister in Belgium, to act in his stead in dealing with the compulsory Chinese registration question.

THE Grand Council intends giving orders to the provincial governments to encourage and urge the people to initiate navigation, and is deliberating on a scale of rewards to be bestowed on promoters of successful navigation schemes.

THE *N. C. D. News* understands that Messrs. F. M. Brooks, C. R. Holcomb, and A. J. E. Browne-Burke of Shanghai have passed the examination for admittance to practise at the American Bar, for which they presented themselves on 17th ult.

THE one drawback to Jesselton is that there are no Hongkong steamers calling here and a banking agency is also wanted in the place. We would get immigrants, advertise the place, and make Chinese food and clothing much cheaper if the Hongkong steamers called.—*B. N. B. Herald.*

OFFICIAL analysis recently made in the West Indies of the different brands of butter in the market there have shown that the mark "Heyman" has the highest percentage of butter-fat, viz. 83%, and only 11% of water. Its nutritive value, therefore, is the highest obtainable, while low percentage of water makes it the most economical to use.

THE Shanghai Taotai has received instructions from the Viceroy at Nanking to submit a report on foreigners who may wish to secure Chinese naturalization through long residence in this country and Chinese who are registered foreign subjects. Such a step is necessary, in view of the immediate promulgation of the Chinese Naturalization Code which has been drawn up and approved.

AT the audiences which Viceroy Hsi Liang has recently had with the Prince Regent, the Viceroy reported the serious aspect of affairs in Yunnan province, the lack of finances and the want of able men to serve the Government. He also reported on the matter of opium suppression. The Prince Regent praised the way in which the Viceroy had discharged his duties and ordered him to talk over matters with the new Viceroy.

IT is stated by the *Nagasaki Press* that the *Genyo-maru*, sister ship to the *Tenyo-maru* in course of construction at the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard Engine Works, and originally designed to burn liquid fuel, is now being altered to burn coal, in consequence of the heavy import tariff now imposed upon oil. The two tank steamers ordered by the Toyo Kisen Kaishi from the Mitsu Bishi yard are also being converted into ordinary freight steamers.

IT is stated that a British missionary has encroached on certain land at the Pashihshan, on the West Lake in Hangchow, and the owner has addressed a complaint to the Governor with the result that the land is ordered to be returned. It is alleged that the missionary has appealed to the British Minister, at whose instance the Waiwupu has written to the Governor on the subject. The Governor has now ordered the Foreign Affairs Office to deal with the case, and the gentry and literati have resolved, from motives of public indignation, to join hands in opposing the encroachment.

H.M.S. *Andromeda*, Capt. Gaunt, arrived at Colombo on 15th ult., from Hongkong via Singapore on her way to Portsmouth. She experienced fine weather from Hongkong to Colombo. The wind was blowing all the time in a south-easterly direction. Shortly after leaving Singapore, the *Andromeda* met a native vessel which had been out 100 days from some port in Burmah, bound for Bombay. The *Andromeda* was signalled and assistance was readily rendered to the native vessel. The crew of thirteen men were supplied with 300 lbs. of biscuits and 50 lbs. of beef and plenty of water.

As a large sum of money is needed to carry out different measures proposed by the Yuch'ih-yapu and to pay off some loans, the issue of debentures is contemplated and also the raising of loans to meet these requirements.

IT is stated that official information has been received at Tokio to the effect that the visit of Queen Margherite, mother of the King of Italy, who was to have come to Japan this autumn, has been postponed owing to the earthquake in Italy.

HIS Excellency the Governor and suite paid a visit to the Cosmopolitan Docks last Tuesday. The party then went over the Brewery and the Cement Concrete Block Works at Lai-chi-kok. Sir Frederick visited the Petroleum Works at Lai-chi-kok also.

WE learn from Macao that Capt. José Mendes R. Norton de Mattos will shortly leave Lisbon for Macao to act as assistant in the Commission for the delimitation of Macao under General José Joaquim Machado, the Portuguese Commissioner.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Leung Siu Tsun	$ 50
Two Patients	20

THE total amount of income from monopolies of the Formosan Government for the past fiscal year is Y. 9 616,770, a deficit of Y. 4,234,641 as against the estimates. The sum of Y. 1.468,048 still remaining uncollected, the actual deficit amounts to Y. 2,766,593.

THE Governor of Kirin, H.E. Chen Chao-ch'ang, who is a Cantonese, has invited six of his fellow provincial capitalists to Kirin to invest money in industrial developments in that province. It is agreed that the collaborators shall begin by investing Tls. 30,000,000 in mining and afforestation schemes.

SHENG KUNG-PAO recently made a suggestion that a central Mint should be established, where all currency coins should be minted and a uniformity thus be ensured. This has met with the strong approval of Duke Tsai Tse, President of the Ministry of Finance, who intends to put the Mint into operation.

THE Diplomatic Corps in Peking has communicated with the Waiwupu asking that Ministry to request the Ministry of Finance to guarantee the moneys deposited in the government banks, so as to guard foreigners against sustaining occasional losses therefrom. Both Ministries have, however, declined to accede to the request on the ground that the Ministry of Finance exercises no direct control over such banks, and consequently cannot afford the guarantee required.

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Shanghai replied to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai on the proposed regulation of the Ning Shao Steamship Company recently submitted to that Board for registration of the Company. The regulations have been disapproved in the main, and have been ordered to be revised. The Company is a joint-stock concern and proposes to establish a steam-ship service first between Shanghai and Ningpo.

A REGRETTABLE accident occurred at Nagasaki on Monday afternoon, 26th ult., when a fireman, W. Loughram by name, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who only recently arrived there on the steam trawler *Kingfisher*, fell over the low wall bounding the higher road above Naminohira, near the Russian Consulate, and sustained fatal injuries to which he immediately succumbed. The unfortunate fellow was to have sailed for home on the 28th of last month.

WRITING under date, Saigon, 30th ult., in their fortnightly rice circular, Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co. say:—Persistent inquiry from Java for forward shipment backed by the sales already effected to Europe, Mauritius and Reunion tend to give our market a firmer tone, which now only requires the pretext of a good demand, at ruling rates, to enhance present prices. Exchange having risen daily since our last advices, business now proves impracticable at intending buyers' limits.

THE Government in Peking, after many important conferences, has come to the conclusion that steps must be taken for river conservancy in China. It is decided that a Department shall be organized to study River Conservancy, and that strict scrutiny shall be kept over the expenditure on, and construction of, conservancy works, and that rewards should be given for diligence in the matter. These orders have been communicated to the Governors of Shantung and Honan for their consideration.

THE s.s. *Indrani*, which went ashore in the Inland Sea about 90 miles from here, was refloated by the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard's salvage vessel *Arima Maru* yesterday afternoon and left for Kobe under her own steam at about 8 p.m. As she was still taking in water, the pumps had to be kept at work throughout the voyage, but she safely reached this port at 8 o'clock this morning and anchored off the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard, reports the *Kobe Herald* of 27th ult. All this afternoon the cargo of raw cotton was being actively discharged from her after holds, and it is expected that she will be able to enter the No. 2 floating dock to-morrow. The extent of the damage is not yet fully known.

MR. Yamada Isaburo, whose airship proved to successful in the Russo-Japanese war, claims now to have invented a flying machine capable of transporting a heavy load, and of ready steering. The inventor has just taken out a patent for the same. Mr. Yamada has also invented an airship destroyer fitted with explosive shells which automatically explode on contact with another airship, being practically a counterpart of the marine torpedo destroyer. Application has been filed for the invention. It is reported that both the flying machine and the destroyers will be adopted by the Japanese army. Mr. Yamada has been decorated with the sixth class of the Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of the utility of his previous invention.

THERE is an active demand just now, says the *Engineer*, for cement in China for railways, port works, municipal drainage works, and building operations generally. During the past two or three years reinforced concrete constructions have been gaining in popularity in the big towns. Next to the Belgian article, Hongkong—Green Island—cement has the best sale, and that from Haiphong, in Tonkin, also sells well. There is still room for competition, but some little care is required in cultivating the market. Advertisement is necessary, and the presence of a technical representative in China to study the special physical and chemical properties required for cement for the Chinese market. Samples are, of course, essential, and if a standard mark is adopted and every effort made to maintain the standard of quality represented, there is no reason why a good business should not be built up.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $14,500,000 $250,000	$2,006,284	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8½=$26.034	5½ %	$945 sellers London £89.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,009 $150,000	$10,223	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 $252,757 $411,990	none	$14 for 1907	7½ %	$190 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£125,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5½ %	Tls. 105 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$3,000,001 £90,000 $19?,?48 £105,749 $684,609	$2 464,9?1	Final of $17 making $47 for 1907 and interim of $30 for 1908	6 %	$815 buyers
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $?64,4?5 $199,.64	$707,637	$12 and bonus $3 for 1907	7½ %	$235 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $438,663 $18,802	$375,341	$6 and bonus $2 for 1907	7½ %	$106 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,436,173	$368,722	$27 for 1907	8½ %	$340 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,000	$1,035	$1 for 1906	...	$11½ sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$264,638 $99,007	Nil.	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	$36 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $607,500 $79,423 $25 344	$20,279	Final of 1½ making $2½ for 1908	8½ %	$31 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=$3. 154	4 %	$51 $29
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000			£240,000				
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1½ making Tls. 3½ for 1908	7½ %	Tls. 52½ buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000						7 %	Tls. 55 buyers
Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 £ 03,000	£63,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	...	$7/6 buyers
Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	6 ,000	$98	$1.00 $0.50 for year ending 10.4. 1908	4 % 3½ %	$25 buyers $15
	10,000	$10	$5	$47,221				
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,0:0 Tls. 481,479 Tls. 44 ?00 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1½ making Tls. 2½ for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$350,000 $56,648	Dr. $5,858	$5 for year ending 31.12 08	3½ %	$137
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $135,813	$3 for 1897	...	$16
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3½ for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 160 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No.12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 18 sa. ex d.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	15/10	£12,289				
	50,000	£1	£1	£4,878	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$48,9 6	Dr. $7,421	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	$50	$550,000 $26,806 $40,000	$30,102	Final of $1½ making $3½ for 1907	...	$55 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$97,193 $200,000	$387,078	Final of $4 making $8 for 1908	10 %	$77 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 83 742	Interim of Tls. 2½ for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 %	Tls. 85 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,357 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 166 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 85,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	Tls. 101 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	$25	$25	$30,000	Dr. ?4,220	$2½ for year ending 30.6.07	...	$10½ sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$1,000	$24,611	$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	$18½ sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$648,975	$895	Final of $3 making $6 for 1908	7½ %	$71 ex n.i. $43 new
	8,000	$50	$25	$13,918				
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$16,475	Final of $3½ making $7 for 1908	7 %	$131 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$222,178	$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6% %	$9 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	$43,461 none	$278	$1½ for 1908	5 %	$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 118 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	Tls. 312,000 none	$2,968	Final of $2 making $4 for 1908	9 %	$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,880	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10. 1908	4½ %	Tls. 121 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	Tls. 45,939 $20,000	$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	$8½ buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175 000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 92
Kwan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 112
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 403½ sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£?,500	£648	1/10½ per share for 1907=1.037	10 %	$10½
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$,000	Nil.	$1.20 or 1908	10 %	$12½ sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$51,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	$5
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	$1	$1					
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$102,000	$8,407	80 cents for 1208	8½ %	$9½ sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$10,000 $8,000	$48	$1-30 for year ending 31 7.08	7 %	$17 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	$10	$10	$18,000	$3,754	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10½ %	$8.90 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	$10	$10	$5,000	$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12 07	8 %	$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$8,957	$2 for year ending 28.2.08	8½ %	$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	5,195	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6½ %	$18½ buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150,000	$7,616	Final of $15 per share making $19 for 1908	12½ %	$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$8,790	Final of $1 per share making $2 for 1908	8½ %	$14
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,?14	Tls. 116,682	1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 12½ for account 1909	4½ %	Tls. 1,100 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	$5,000	$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 % 4 %	$14 $2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1					
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10	none	Pr. 18,640	None	...	$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7½ for 1907	6½ %	Tls. 1125 b.
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	50,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 130 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,850	£20	£20	Tls. 120,000	Tls. 23,038	Final of 3/- making 46/- for 1908	...	Tls. 415 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $56,602	None	...	$14
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$ 5	$ 5	none	$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7½ %	$5
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,395	Tls. 201	Tls. 6½ for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 94 buyers
Yalon Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	Tls. 4.000	$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	$10½ buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$4	$35,000	$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord shares and $10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6½ %	$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 $25,000	$6,438	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6% %	19 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7	$7	none	$3.95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	$2½ buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.....

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(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver $14,500,000
$29,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPTORS.$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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MANAGER:
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April 1909 [20

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
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" " " 6 " 3½ "
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WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April 1909. [22

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....GOLD $3,250,000 ABOUT MEX $7,222,222
RESERVE FUND .....GOLD $3,250,000 =ABOUT MEX $7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
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THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " " " "
3 " 3 " " " "
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3½% do.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908 [16

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .....,, 15,500,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.	OHEFOO.
KOBE.	TIENTSIN.
OSAKA.	PEKIN.
NAGASAKI.	NEWCHWANG.
LONDON.	DALNY.
LYONS.	PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK.	ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO.	LIOYANG.
HONOLULU.	MUKDEN.
BOMBAY.	TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI.	CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.	

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months .....5% p.a.
" 6 " .....4% "
" 3 " .....3% "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909 [17

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin	Calcutta	Hamburg	Hankow
Kobe	Peking	Singapore	Tientsin
Tsinanfu	Tsingtau	Yokohama	

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warschauer & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
} Berlin.
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} Frankfurt a/M.
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Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
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INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [35

Intimations.

THE SAVOY.

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN STORE.

18, QUEEN'S ROAD. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Regal Shoes .....$10 00 per pair
Monarch Shirts .. $1.25 each
Cluett Evening Shirts .....From $3.75 up
Pyjama Suits ..... " " "
Steamer Rugs ... " $13.95 "

THE SAVOY.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [38

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.
Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908 [46

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POONA ..... Capt. A. F. Vine, R.N.R. ...	5 P.M., 10th May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	OCEANA ..... Capt. T. Hide, R.N.R.	5 P.M., 12th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA ..... Capt. B. W. Snow	Noon, 15th May	*See Special Advertisement.*
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	PERA ..... Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	About 19th May	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1909 [4

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS
TRIPLE MOTION.
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 & 10 Quarts.

WHITE MOUNTAIN
"JUNIOR"
Makes 1 Pint. Sufficient for Two. Price $3,50.

SOLID TEAK and OAK ASSORTMENT
LINED ICE SAFES,
From $35.00.
ICE SHAVES, ICE PICKS,
ICE BLANKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [80

AQUARIUS.

A PURE, DISTILLED TABLE WATER.
In QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS.
Mixes freely with Wines and Spirits, without in any way destroying the flavour.
Telephone No. 75.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1909 [31

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HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.
HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [67

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUMMER'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. 27

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

EXCURSIONS TO SHEK-WAN BAY.

TIN HAU FESTIVAL.

The following will be the running of the Companies' steamers to Shek-Wan Bay during the above Festival:—
SUNDAY, 9th May .....S.S. "HEUNGSHAN."
MONDAY, 10th " ..... " "KINSHAN."
TUESDAY, 11th " ..... " "FATSHAN."
WEDNESDAY, 12th " ..... " "KINSHAN."
Departure from Hongkong 9 A.M. Departure from Shek-Wan 3 P.M.
Arrival at Hongkong about 5 P.M.
FARES:—
Saloon .....$3.00 Return. 2nd Class .....$1.00 Single.
2nd Class..... 1.50 " Deck..... 0.40 Return.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG."
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Lintan" and "Sanoi." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

On SUNDAY, the 9th May.
S.S. "SUI-AN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao 5 P.M.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Blake Pier. [5

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.
A. F. DAVIES,
Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. Manager. 106

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
Telegraphic Address "GRAND."—*Telephone No. 812.*

Forty Large & Airy Rooms. Situation Unrivalled. Cuisine Unexcelled.

MATRON IN ATTENDANCE.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
For further particulars, apply
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [25

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.
Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor. N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.
Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [24

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	Steamers	Sail
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. Meiners	WEDNESDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dewers	About WEDNESDAY, 19th May.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. E. Gaibemann	FRIDAY, 21st May, 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iseke	About SATURDAY, 29th May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [5

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

For	Steamers	Captains	To Sail on
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	Broc	10th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TONKIN	Charbonnel	11th May, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	SYDNEY	X	24th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	OCEANIEN	Seillier	25th May, at 1 P.M.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. 19

MESSAGERIES CANTONAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers comprising the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and warm specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shameen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908. [24

HONGKONG-MANILA-ILOILO-CEBU.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong and above ports.

Steamship	Tonnage	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
S.S. "RIGEL"	1,750	Sievert	MANILA	Immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [129

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 96 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.6 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyor).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt. Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905. [39

To Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

"FAIR VIEW" No. 1 Robinson Road, containing Six Rooms and Several Small Rooms and Large Outhouses.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [115

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—

S. J. DAVID & Co., Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN Co., LTD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [52

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor,

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD,

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA, EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909. [51

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELILIOS TERRACE, first row, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—

"HOUSEHOLDER,"

C/o *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [239

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [188

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907. [54

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

	Per Bot.
XXX Very Old Fine	$2.60
V.O.C.B. Guaranted 20 Years Old	5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. 40

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS IN VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES IN WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEILINGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. 127

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the drug fiend's quackery can safely, speedily and economically cure himself, without the knowledge of a second party, by the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

a complete revolution in all pain wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for dysentery, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and the orgasm eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and inability for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so important to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is obtainable of all Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/6. In ordering state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

Sold by all Chemists.

SEYCHELLES.

A PROGRESSIVE COLONY.

In spite of the efforts that are now being made to promote a wider interest in what may be termed Empire education, it is but rarely that any large section of the people of the United Kingdom have an opportunity of learning anything concerning the smaller dependencies of the Crown. The little group of islands in the Indian Ocean, known as the Seychelles Archipelago, is a case in point, and it is therefore interesting to record the latest information available on the economic condition of this sea-bound outpost of Empire. To indicate off-hand its position on the map is an exercise that might prove a little puzzling to the man in the street, out of touch with his geography; whilst to account, in similar fashion, for the fact that it has been a British possession for over a century is, probably, a task that could only be adequately discharged by one possessing the profundity of historical lore that distinguished Macaulay's schoolboy. Official records, however, tell us that the group and its dependencies—for it has dependencies—number in all eighty-nine islands, and that the number of square miles of the earth's surface which they have been estimated to cover is, alas! only a trifle over 156. Still, though these little islands may appear small and insignificant in the world of waters by which they are surrounded, they are, nevertheless, "the centre of as much life, as much love, and as much hope" to their inhabitants as the most important Crown Colony in the Empire. Situated in the centre of the Indian Ocean, Seychelles are not without interest from a military and naval point of view, and, owing to their salubrious climate and immunity from hurricanes, are one of the most delightful sanatoria in the Tropics. Many of the months of the year are quite dry, and the climatic variations are at no time great. This regularity exerts a beneficial influence on vegetation, with the result that hardly anywhere in the Tropics is there a country of a more refreshingly green aspect than that of Seychelles, and it is this luxuriance of vegetation which generally leads travellers to consider these islands as a veritable paradise. No wonder that the late General Gordon declared that, in the event of his retiring from official life, he would end his days at Mahé.

This island, which is the largest and most populous of the group, is seventeen miles long and from four to seven miles broad. Men-of-war of all nationalities frequently call at Mahé, and Port Victoria, which is the capital of the island, is used by the Admiralty as a coaling station for our own ships of war. Steamship communication with the group is maintained principally by French and German lines of steamers, with occasional calls by the British India Company's vessels. It is to be regretted that the efforts which have from time to time been made to establish a regular British service have hitherto proved unsuccessful, and that we have still to rely mainly on foreign enterprise for an efficient means of communication with [illegible] communication with Mauritius and Seychelles was established, via Zanzibar, in 1892.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Turning to the economic aspect of the islands, it appears from the latest official report that their financial position is highly satisfactory. Last year there was a remission of taxation to the extent of 12,000 rupees, and this year it is hoped to make a reduction in the land tax. Another interesting proof of the colony's sound financial position is found in the fact that the anticipated revenue of future years will permit of the establishment of a substantial reserve, of which the interest alone should be capable of contributing materially to the lightening of taxation. This is precisely the policy which Lord Crewe strongly commended to the consideration of the West Indian colonists in his speech at the recent West India Club dinner. In the formation of such a reserve, the administration of Seychelles is particularly fortunate. The Crown there is in possession of certain islands on which exist deposits of guano phosphate, and which are leased for the purpose of exploitation. These phosphate deposits constitute the latent capital of the colony, and should yield a large, if varying, income for a long series of years. During recent years the revenue derived from this source corresponds nearly to the expenditure on extraordinary public works. But in the near future the volume of these works requiring capital outlay will naturally decrease, while the receipts from guano will, in all probability increase. The promotion of deep-sea fisheries and of the fish-curing industry has been engaging the attention of a local committee. This body, it is understood, has now presented its report, and when such legislation, as may be rendered necessary, has been passed, further important developments in the industrial prosperity of the colony may confidently be anticipated.

The chief exports of the islands consist of cocoa-nut oil, copra, cocoa, vanilla, tortoise shell, cloves, cocoa-nuts, soap, vacoa bags, guano, and salted fish. In addition, Para rubber promises to be one of the most fruitful of the economic products of the islands. The plantations are thriving, and trees of four years' growth have flowered and fruited. The denudation of the hillsides through maniac cultivation threatens, however, much harm, and the subject of its control, with certain proposals as to compulsory re-afforestation, is engaging the attention of the Agricultural Board.

One of the peculiar products of Seychelles is the celebrated *coco-de-mer*, which the late General Gordon contended was the forbidden fruit. Gordon's contention implied, of course, that the Garden of Eden was situated in Seychelles, and the difficulty of attempting to prove otherwise may, at any rate, be admitted, on the ground that all traces of the abode of our first parents were most effectually wiped out by the universal deluge. But the fact remains that the *coco-de-mer* trees grow to a height of from 70ft to 90ft, and it is at least improbable that Eve would have attempted the feat of climbing to the top of one of these in search of a fruit, the taste of which is insipid and unloveling, and the husk of which is hard and tough, while she might with much less difficulty and danger have procured far more tempting dainties on the ground.—*Daily Telegraph*.

WEATHER-FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.		
1.	A CONE point upwards	indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2.	A CONE point upwards and DRUM below	indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3.	A DRUM	indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4.	A CONE point downwards and DRUM below	indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5.	A CONE point downwards	indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6.	A CONE point downwards and BALL below	indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7.	A BALL	indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8.	A CONE point upwards and BALL below	indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 500 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicates that the centre is believed to be less than 500 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 500 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 500 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	San Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light houses.

F. G. FIGG, Director.

Kowloon, 1st April, 1909.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ld.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Special Show

MUSLIN BLOUSES AND Ready Made WASHING DRESSES

Ladies' and Children's BATHING COSTUMES

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

and

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1909. [89

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BEST AMERICAN SUGAR CORN SEEDS IN PACKETS, at 10 Cents each.

Apply to—
GRACA & CO.,
No. 27, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [319

FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS.

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

Far superior than Remington, Oliver, Underwood and much cheaper.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters AND Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35 Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong. [41

Intimations.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co. (THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July 1907. [15

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

THE successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rustan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, contains all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of this kind, and surpasses everything before employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time (as a few days only), removes all discharges, old or chronic, recent injections, the use of which does frequently harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In the early cases, pilesinflammation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and many other annoying complaints of this kind, it will be found an invaluable medication, affording prompt relief where nothing hitherto from medical advice could prove serviceable.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scrofulous pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, study, terror, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by all Chemists.

WHALING IN JAPAN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A WHALER.

Perhaps it is not generally known that whaling has come to form an important part of the fishing industry of Japan. Along the east and south-west coast are a number of whaling stations which, for ten months in the year, send forth a fleet of the deep. The most southerly station is that of Hososhima, in the province of Hyuga, on the west coast of Kyushu. North of this, at Tottori, near the entrance to the Bungo Channel, is another station. In Shikoku there are two whaling stations, one at Shimizu, in the south-west, and the other at Kanura, in Awa. At Oshima, in Kii—that is to say, in the most southerly portion of the main island—is a large and important station, while at Mishima, to the north-west, is another. The next station is separated from its neighbour by a longer interval, being situated in Choshi, at the extreme end of the large peninsula to the west of Tokyo, in the province of Shimosa. The whaling station on the island of Kinkazan, to the north-west of Sendai, is the most northerly one at present; but another station is about to be established on the coast still further north. The island of Tsushima, between Japan and Korea, is also used as a whaling centre. On the east coast of Korea at Ulsan in the south, and at a place near Wonsan in the north, are two large stations.

Whale-catching as a regular industry was only introduced into Japan about five years ago. For several years Norwegian whaling steamers from Korea had put in at Nagasaki to dispose of their catch, and it was the sight of these that induced some enterprising Japanese to engage a number of Norwegians to introduce whaling into Japan. A number of Japanese companies have been started, and now a fleet of twenty-eight vessels is engaged in harpooning whales all round the coast. Most of these steamers were purchased from Norwegian owners in Newfoundland, as the whales, which were formerly plentiful in those seas, have now been almost all exterminated. Indeed, at the rate the Japanese are going, it is probable that the herds on the coast of this country will also disappear before long. The companies, we believe, have come to an understanding amongst themselves to use only twelve ships and lay the rest up as a reserve, or dispose of them by sale.

As to the whales caught, the flesh and blubber is sold for human consumption, and the best portions can be purchased in Kobe for about 35 sen a pound, though whale-flesh of inferior quality can be had for ten sen a pound, or even less, if it is becoming a little "high." The oil obtained from the sperm whales caught on the north-eastern coast is very crude owing to there being no proper factories for refining it along the coast. Most of the oil is boiled in ordinary cauldrons, a very primitive method according to Norwegian ideas. Consequently oil of this kind is not fit for export, especially through hot climates, where it is liable to ferment. Bye-products of the sperm whale are also wasted to a great extent. As a result of material, and time, and so the profits are not nearly what they might be were proper methods employed. Another factor which goes a long way to lessen the profits of the companies is that hindrance to the progress of so many Japanese undertakings—over-staffing. These whaling concerns employ a large number of managers, overseers, assistants, and clerks, to say nothing of directors and auditors—most of them more or less ignorant of the business—and many totally unnecessary. A general reduction in the staff all round would bring in much higher returns to the shareholders. A good whale will fetch between three and four thousand yen—sometimes even as much as five thousand yen.

Twenty-two Norwegian whalers are employed by these Japanese companies to manipulate the harpoon guns. Captain Olsen, who has been engaged in the whaling trade in the Far East for over fourteen years, is the principal gunner and in an interview he gave a representative an interesting account of the work. The whales found on the Japanese coast are of several different kinds, *viz.* the sperm, the hump back, pin-back, sulphur-bottom, and bow-head whales. Of these the sulphur-bottom is the largest. Some of this variety caught off the coast of Tosa have been enormous. One captured a few months ago was almost a hundred feet long—ninety-eight, to be exact.

Of course, whale hunting entails a certain amount of danger. An infuriated whale charging a whaling steamer from below could ram a hole in her bottom like a torpedo and sink her in a few minutes. It is very seldom, however, that whales attack the vessels in pursuit of them, their chief object being to escape from the range of their harpoons. Nevertheless, it sometimes happens that a whale will turn and charge a whaling steamer through sheer blindness of terror, and, of course, it is an exciting time for those on board when this occurs. But the harpooners are always equal to the occasion, and the whales which behave in this fashion are killed long before they reach the vessel's side.

Asked what was the average catch, Captain Olsen said it was impossible to give even an approximate figure. Sometimes a fortnight or three weeks would go by without a single whale being seen; at other times three or four whales would be caught in a single day. Everything depends on the state of the weather. Occasionally a whole herd of whales will be met with, and then the captures are abundant.

The method adopted in killing a whale is comparatively simple. A whale will perhaps be spied at a distance of from six to eight miles. The steamer is turned in that direction, and when within gun-shot, a harpoon is fired at the animal from a gun in the bow. It is seldom that two shots are necessary, the first harpoon usually finding its mark. The whale instantly dives if possible and goes far below the surface. A titanic struggle then takes place, the sea monster plunging and hauling at the harpoon cable in one direction, and the steamer tugging with all the power of its engines in the other. It has been known that a whaling steamer, with its engines working full-speed astern, has been towed forwards at the rate of from five to six knots an hour, owing to the desperate hauling of a harpooned whale. It is not usual, however, to indulge in such tug-of-war for fear of the cable snapping. The whales are allowed to exhaust themselves before they are hauled to the ship's side, which is done by means of a steam-winch. As a precaution an extra harpoon is fired into the whale's body, if there is any sign of life before bringing the carcass alongside, as one desperate lash of the leviathan's tail could sink the vessel in a moment. To prevent the body of the whale sinking an iron tube several feet in length is forced into the flesh, and this being connected with an air-pump by means of a hose, the interior of the whale is filled with air and the body swells out like a balloon. This serves to keep it afloat, and it is left thus to drift about for a time while the steamer continues its hunt if a herd is seen. The day's catch is then towed to the whaling station and disposed of in the manner above described.

Whale-catching, of course, necessitates a certain amount of hardship, just as any other branch of the fishing industry, while there is also a spice of danger to make it exciting. Captain Olsen sustained an injury to his left eye in the Korean whaling grounds last January owing to a screw on the harpoon-gun being defective, and thereby causing a flash of gunpowder to singe his face. He has had to discontinue his calling for some time on that account to be treated in Kobe. Captain Olsen has brought out altogether five whaling-vessels from Norway. Including Captain Olsen there are altogether four Norwegian whalers living in Kobe, and twenty-two in the country altogether.—*Japan Chronicle.*

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 Lbs. net $5.50 per Cask ex Factory
In Bags of 250 Lbs. net $3.45 per Bag ex Factory

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. 36

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SODA AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
"COMPOSITION" RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c. &c. &c

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong 1st March 1907. [81

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

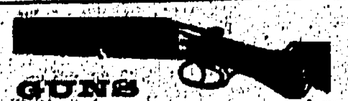
SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 1.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [45



GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30/s each. Illustrated catalogue of *latest model* Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minories, London, E.C. England. [856

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London,—M. D. C. M., Victoria University,—M. B., Toronto University,—Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress."—At chemists everywhere. 7

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that KWONG YEE WING & CO., carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 9th day of March, 1909, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of two pieces of Sponge floating on water amongst some water plants. Above, which is printed the word "Lovering" and the Chinese characters "廣裕榮" reading Un Yeung meaning two bodies or substances of the same nature but different in formation or colour, and below which are written the Chinese characters "廣裕榮" reading Kwong Yee Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yee Wing & Co.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants, forthwith, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 7th day of April, 1909.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong.

329]

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE USEFUL ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS and TOYS AT VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [346

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April 1907. [47

Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PATHAN," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [200

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th of May, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 15th of May, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO.

Ex S.S. *Sachsen* from Barcelona.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909. [5

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Captain Beare, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th May will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [397

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO', LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "DENBIGHSHIRE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst., at 5 A.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1909. [399

Intimation.

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first-rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of *Hongkong Telegraph* office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. [218

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL,

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint.....50 cents

" " Gallon $2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [28

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

BIRTH.

NICHOLSON.—At Kirn, Scotland, on 7th inst., the wife of WILLIAM NICHOLSON, of a son. [400

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1909.

CHINAMEN IN AUSTRALIA.

A correspondent of the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* records the interesting fact that he found Chinese growing rice in the Northern Territory, "a splendid crop," which, the cultivator asserted, could be grown with much less trouble than in China. He therefore draws a deduction that the Northern Territory must be equally suitable for white labour, but, unfortunately, this does not follow from the facts. Our Australian contemporary correctly observes that "white men could not prosper by growing rice in the same manner as the Chinaman, because the latter is producing the staple upon which he lives," and proceeds to remark that the question of prime importance is whether heavy agricultural operations upon the European model can be successfully carried on by white labour under the torrid sun of the Territory. Country suited for rice culture generally carries the germ of malarial fever, and it is only by draining such swampy ground as the rice plant loves that malaria is successfully suppressed in tropical regions. Only white men can prove by experiment how far and in what directions the Northern Territory is fit for a big white population. Meanwhile, the fact that it is proving so admirably adapted for Chinese settlement is just one of those things which may, and probably does, make the Northern Territory attractive to the rice-growing nations of the East, and in order to prevent this attractiveness from exciting unpleasant consequences, the Sydney paper suggests that, "in the future, it is the duty of Australians to prove that it is just as well fitted for white men. We must enter into effective agricultural, pastoral, and mineral possession of this immense tract, whose empty spaces throw their glamour across the narrow waters on the further side of which swarm millions of Asiatics, who could turn them to incalculable profit at our national risk. In its present emptiness the Northern Territory is at once an invitation and a provocation, and nations with vastly greater pretensions to civilisation than those of Asia have many times seized territory on a much slighter excuse than its emptiness. The proof that our empty North is eminently suited for Chinamen, is, on the whole, disquieting rather than comforting, but the northward march of the white sugar-worker and the undoubted fact that white men can do heavy mining work in the Territory itself are valuable evidence that tropical conditions are not inveterately hostile to the white worker."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Ministry of Finance has estimated the total receipt of duties in China at Tls. 14,000,000 a year.

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has submitted for Imperial approval a set of regulations for improving forestry in China.

THE Grand Councillors have been in conference on the question of appropriating money from the Privy Purse to build railways from Peking, Tungchou to Tsunhua.

ORDERS have been placed by the Chinese authorities with a firm at Tientsin for the construction of a few light-draught steamers, which are intended for navigation on the Sungari River.

PRINCE Su has telegraphed to make inquiries in regard to the Chinese residents in the south Pacific islands who are offering contributions for the Navy reorganization.

REGULATIONS for the making of a new grave for maintaining or repairing an existing one in the New Territories are published in the *Government Gazette*.

A corrected copy of the register of medical and surgical practitioners qualified to practise medicine and sugery in this Colony is published in the current issue of the *Gazette*.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. John Bell to act as Principal Civil Medical Officer during the absence on leave of the Honourable Dr. J. M. Atkinson or until further notice, with effect from the 4th inst.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Honourable Mr. A. W. Brewin to be a member of the Executive Council, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. J. J. Paterson.

CONNAUGHT Road Central was the scene of a little bloodshed yesterday afternoon. Lai Tak and Chau Sing, coolies, were sauntering eastwards, when a shop *foki* named Chan Chau bumped into them while turning a corner. Chan was violently pushed away. The *foki* said it was all an accident. The coolie asked him if he was blind. This led to more palaver, resulting in the *foki* receiving a smack on the head with a pole. When blood began to flow, the coolie tried to beat a hasty retreat, but friends of the *foki* were at hand and they were pinioned. The pair were charged in the Police Court, this morning, and a fine of $2 each was imposed.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th April, 1909, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	$3,565,615	$2,700,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	12,814,940	13,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	52,577	nil.
Total,	$16,433,132	15,700,000

A SECOND attempt to sell the wreck of the S. S. *Djambi* and its gear by auction was made at Powell and Company's auction room, Singapore, on the 30th ult. After the last attempted sale an offer of $750 was made if it could be arranged that three months should be given for the removal of the vessel. Permission for this period had now been granted by the Master Attendant and the ship was accordingly put up again. There was again no eagerness shown to bid, but eventually an offer of $750 was received and no one bettering this the wreck and gear were knocked down at that figure to Mess's Low Hoon Tiao and See Cheong Ann, the latter of Tanjong Rhu.

BECAUSE a house is unoccupied does it follow that the fittings are the property of all and sundry? This was what Lam Wai thought. For a long time past a house at 73, Kowloon City Road, has been untenanted. Lam was aware of this fact and about one o'clock this morning after arming himself with the business end of a screw-driver, started out to inspect the building. The inspection did not last very long, before Lam began to remove the panes from the windows with his implement. He secured seven panes and was making violent efforts to extract the ninth, when Policeman Shean grabbed him from behind. The officer had been watching operations for a while. The wily Lam figured before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks. Lam received his medicine without a murmur.

Kidnapped from Shanghai.

"CHENAN'S" CAPTAIN ACTS AS DETECTIVE.

MEANS OF DISCOVERING WHOLESALE KIDNAPPING.

One of the most remarkable cases of kidnapping that has been brought to light for some time past was unearthed by Captain J. H. Brown, master of the steamer *Chenan*, the other day, in a very ingenious way.

The *Chenan* is a vessel belonging to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and plies between this port and Shanghai. On the afternoon of the 18th ultimo, just prior to the departure of the steamer from the Northern port, a man went on board and asked to see the boatswain. To that member of the crew he said "that his wife and two children wanted to proceed to Hongkong and as there was no 'proper' accommodation aboard, would he mind hiring his cabin." The boatswain consented, and the visitor left.

At about two o'clock next morning a woman appeared on the ship (with three male children, each about five years old, and was taken to the boatswain's cabin, where she was installed. Everything appeared above board, and the *Chenan* some hours later weighed anchor for this port. Twenty-four hours after the Northern port had been left behind, something "fishy" was noticed in the boatswain's cabin which led to action being taken.

Captain Brown learnt that the woman in that room could not understand what her "three children" were saying! The children, all Shanghai-landers, told their "mother," in that dialect, that they wanted tea. The mother, a Cantonese, desired to know what they wanted. And so this went on, until finally Captain Brown turned the children over to the crew to be attended to, while their alleged mother was confined to her cabin.

On the 21st, the vessel reached Hongkong, and the woman was turned over to Inspector Langley, at the Water Police Station, while the three little boys, whose photographs were taken and given to the steward of the ship, were accommodated by the police. The Northern port was notified of the occurrence by wire, sent by a certain Chinese newspaper in the Colony, and according to Captain Brown, in order to show on what a scale kidnapping is being conducted at the Northern port, there were over 100 parents waiting the return of his vessel to get back their missing children.

The active steward of the *Chenan*, now in possession of the boys' photographs, went to work to find their parents. That it was hard work cannot be denied; that he was successful in two cases deserves great praise. He searched Shanghai for many hours. Firstly, he found the father of one of the boys, who is an ex-compradore to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. He had missed his son for two months. Then a well-to-do lady recognised another of the pictures; but the parents of the third boy could [illegible] they arrived here a day or two ago, to meet their missing children, who were kidnapped months ago and "stored" in Shanghai pending a suitable time for their removal.

The kidnapper, one Wong Fung, a virago of about thirty-five years of age, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy, this forenoon, to answer a charge of bringing children into the Colony for an unlawful purpose.

In spite of evidence to the contrary the defendant persisted in saying that the children were hers. "Am I to abandon my children?" she concluded insolently.

His Worship found her guilty, however, and passed sentence of six months' hard labour.

The steward was highly commended by his Worship for the work he had done in Shanghai tracing the children's parents, and remarked further that had the steward been put to any expense the Police or the Steamship Company would refund it.

Inspector Langley observed that the steward did not want payment. All he considered necessary was to be commended.

We are given to understand that the children will return to Shanghai soon. The third unrecognised child will be handed over on arrival at Shanghai to the proper authorities. Meanwhile their wants are being attended to by the Registrar-General.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 20th April, 1909.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. Kruse, J. Mencarini, S. Okuyama, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The sub-committee was instructed to arrange for a further meeting with the Mixed Court Magistrate so as to come to a final decision in the matter of licensing chair hongs.

An application from the committee of the Temple for permission to hold the annual religious festivals and procession was considered and granted on the usual terms.

The Superintendent of Police reported the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summonses: Contempt of Court 1, Breach of Municipal Regulations (disorderly house) 1, Summary Arrests: Being found on enclosed premises 1, House-breaking 1, Theft 4. There was no sitting of the Court from the 6th to the 15th April.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE,
Chairman.

By order,
O. BERKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.

HONGKONG CAT SHOW.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD'S NEW PROPOSAL.

We have heard it stated on good authority that Sir Frederick Lugard is about to introduce another innovation in Hongkong in the shape of a cat show. The idea is not surprising when Sir Frederick's minute to the Sanitary Board on the subject of cat breeding as a preventive against plague is recalled. In fact, we understand that the show is only an elaboration of the Governor's original idea embodied in the minute above mentioned. A committee, composed of European and Chinese gentlemen, has been appointed in order to make all arrangements in connection with the show.

HONGKONG'S FINANCES.

A CREDIT BALANCE.

Government is carrying out its policy of retrenchment with a vengeance. The usual monthly financial statements which take up four or five pages of the *Gazette* are now whittled down to only half a page, from which we gather that at the end of the month of February last, there was a credit balance in the Treasury of $313,068.28. The balance at the end of the previous month was one of $ 06,227 [illegible] and when the revenue for the month of February is added, viz., $455,598 70, there was an available sum of $661,826.50 to meet the expenditure for that month. The amount disbursed by the Treasury was only $348,758.28, thus leaving an available balance of over three lakhs of dollars.

In the statement of assets and liabilities, dated the 29th ult., presented by the Treasurer we find the following figures:—

Liabilities.

Deposits not available,	$ 358,216.29
Officers' remittances	1,441.81
Suspense house service	11,060.20
Total liabilities	370,718.30
Balance	313,068.28
Total	$ 683,786.58

Assets.

Balance Bank	$149,57[illegible].23
Subsidiary coins	331,416.17
Crown Agents' current account	30,095.25
Advances	107,975.37
Imprest	64,721.56
Total	$683,786.58
Reimbursement due by railway construction account 31st December, 1908	$1,356,136.50
Less credit balance on account of 1909	263,230.28
	1,092,906.22
Credit balance as above	313,068.28
Balance of assets (general account)	$1,405,974.50

"BOY" vs. COOLIE.

PUGILISTIC EXHIBITION IN DES VŒUX ROAD.

A coolie and a respectably-dressed office "boy" took place in Des Vœux Road yesterday. It was evident that the "boy" had engaged the coolie and had not discharged him with the proper fare. The coolie swore in the Chinchew dialect, the "boy" peppered him in Cantonese, and the fight started. There were only three "rounds", and like the Burns-Johnson turn-out the fight had to be stopped by the police.

Round 1.—Both seize each other by queue, and strike out vigorously. Coolie is swung to the ground. "Boy" is pulled after him and falls on his face. Struggles to his feet quickly and tries to get in one in coolie's solar plexus with right foot, but loses his shoe. Shoe recovered.

Round 2.—Coolie rushes opponent again for queue. Missed objective and goes sprawling. "Boy" getting out of way quickly drops on coolie's face. Coolie seems stunned. "Boy" takes precaution and rolls his queue into a nob. Coolie follows example.

Round 3 (and final)—A wind-punching contest. Coolie looks afraid and is blowing hard. They clinch. Coolie attempts trip up "boy." Latter was about to do the same. Nothing happens. Still clinching. Coolie in act of kneeing "boy's" stomach, and is pushed over on his back. "Boy" about to pin coolie down on his back with knee when police interfere. Pugilists removed to lock-up.

Mr. J. H. Kemp refereed the dispute this morning, and fined each man $2.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Following are the amounts subscribed since the publication of the last list:—

Already acknowledged	$131,950
Cheung Yung-hin	1,000
Cheung Yiu-hin	1,000
Yu Yat-yue	500
Ming Kee	500
Cheong Loong	500
Wong Shiu-kee	500
Kat Cheong	200
	$136,150

A FITTER, Lo Iu, belonging to the steamer *Shui Sang*, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, with larceny on the high seas. The steamer was on her way from Singapore to Hongkong, when on the 3rd inst. a passenger discovered that he had lost a pillow box containing jewellery, money and clothing to the value of $48. He suspected the fitter, he said, and approached him. In his presence the passenger alleged the fitter threw everything overboard, except a piece of red cloth which he kept. This the fitter denied. Would he be such a fool, he asked, as to steal such a valueless piece of cloth and keep it, while he threw the jewellery overboard? It was ridiculous, he added. The case continues.

TROUBLE ON THE "GLENTURRET."

ALLEGED JAPANESE ATTACK ON SECOND ENGINEER.

A Japanese, Sutchicki Naka, a fireman on board the steamer *Glenturret*, was charged in the Police Court, this forenoon (Mr. J. H. Kemp presiding) to answer a charge of having committed an assault on Mr. Leslie Simon, the second engineer, on the high seas some time ago.

The defendant denied the charge, and offered to call four witnesses.

The story of the alleged assault as it was given by Mr. Simon in the witness box was that early on the morning of March 30th last, when the ship was between London and Port Said (on the high seas) he was in the stokehold. This was usually done before witness went on watch. While there witness saw defendant attending to the ashes. The steamer was going back and witness ordered the Japanese to attend to the fires. When the order was given defendant was in a stooping position at the ashes, and witness tapped him on the elbow. This defendant objected to and, turning round sharply, struck the engineer on the face with his shovel. [The witness here showed a long mark running from the right side of his face down to his chin.]

The blow stunned witness and he collapsed, "and I knew nothing more u-til I was picked up by a stoker. When I woke up," the witness continued, "I asked what was the matter. A fireman, Chigusa, told me that something had fallen on me. I went into the engine-room and saw my greaser and sent him up for the chief engineer." When the latter arrived there were only three engineers in the room, the others having disappeared. The chief engineer, on questioning the men got the same answer—that something had fallen on the second. Witness was then relieved and went to see the doctor who put in six stitches in his wound. That was all the witness knew.

The Court—Did you tell the chief engineer that the defendant struck you in the face?—No.

Did you see him with a shovel?—I saw him coming round with the shovel. I knew no more after that.

What did you tell the chief engineer?—I said nothing, for I knew nothing.

Didn't you say something?—I showed him my face. Then we went into the stokehold.

You must tell me what you told him?—I said nothing.

When you showed him your face did he ask you how it happened?—Yes.

You said nothing?—I said I didn't know.

So you did say something?—Well, he asked me what was the matter. I said something had struck me; I did not know how it had been done.

You did not say about the man turning round with the shovel?—No.

When did you first mention that?—Some time after. The greaser was responsible for that.

How long ago was that, mention?—Ten days ago.

It must be very extraordinary, isn't it, to wait so long to find that out?—Yes, your Worship. But there were so many rumours going round the ship about this man.

The defendant asked witness—When you came down after being bandaged didn't you ask me how it had happened?—Yes. I asked you the same question.

Asked what he had to say, defendant said that the complainant went into the stokehold after his work and spoke to him about the fires. Then complainant left and defendant saw him speaking to another fireman. Some time later defendant learnt that complainant had been injured.

The defendant was discharged, owing to the time that had elapsed before the case was brought to Court.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3.45 p.m. Following are the orders of the day:—

Reply from Government relative to the reports on the water supplied from Government mains, by the Government Bacteriologist.

Reply from Government relative to the division of the health districts of the City.

Minute by the Head of the Sanitary Department relative to the slaughter of animals outside Victoria.

Minute by the Head of the Sanitary Department relative to the engagement of ratcatchers in Yaumati, Hunghom, Tsimshatsui, &c.

Reports by the Medical Officers of Health relative to certain houses remaining to be dealt with under section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordnance, 1903-1908.

Colonel Bedford, pursuant to notice, will move:—In view of the prevalence of malarial disease amongst His Majesty's troops quartered at Lyemun, and to the fact that this disease is due to conditions obtaining outside War Department property, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the steps necessary to remove or, minimize the conditions favouring malaria in the adjacent village of Shaukiwan and its environs.

Correspondence relative to the completion of the latrine in Chuk Hing Lane.

Correspondence relative to section A of Ma Tau Wai Cemetery.

Correspondence relative to Canton marble tile surfaces in bakehouses.

Application for permission to erect water closets at Tai Koo Dockyard.

A NUMBER of German firms in China, more especially at Hankow, have petitioned the Imperial Government to the effect that the purchase of landed property in German settlements by outsiders should not be interfered with by draconic orders. The East Asiatic Society has supported the request, with the object of furthering the development of German settlements in China.

BANDMANN DRAMATIC COMPANY.

"IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."

Last night, the above Company gave "It's Never Too Late to Mend," a powerful play with a purpose. There was again a sparse attendance, but despite the hardly encouraging fact of having to play to a poor house, the Company's interpretation of the piece sustained the interest of the house from the rise of the curtain to the conclusion of the piece.

The piece produced last night requires all the sensibilities and consciences of the actor's craft, and that these were attained by the Company, those present last night had ample means of judging. Miss Florence Dalton appeared in the character of Susan Merton, the only female part in the story. Miss Dalton's interpretation throughout of a noble-minded maid fully sustained the reputation she has already earned of supporting the most difficult situations with a natural ease. Miss Lillian Lloyd played the boy-part of Joseph, her acting, being of a brilliant order. Her Cockneyity was delightful. As Tom Robinson, the hero of the piece, Mr. Henry Dallas again added to his fast-increasing laurels, and the dashing recklessness of the sinner found an able exponent in Mr. Dallas.

To-night, the Irish play "Conn, the Shaughraun," will be staged. On Monday night, the Company will occupy the boards for the last time prior to their departure from the Colony, when Mrs. Henry Wood's touching drama "East Lynne" will be produced.

FIRE AT RAUB.

SEVENTEEN SHOP-HOUSES DESTROYED.

A correspondent sends us some further details of the fire at Raub on Monday, 6th April, which was briefly announced in yesterday's issue.

It appears that seventeen shop-houses in the main street were completely destroyed. Among these were the premises of Messrs. Ngee Hup and Co. Mr. Ngee Hup, our correspondent states, estimates his loss alone at over fifteen thousand dollars.

Every effort was made by the European officers, especially Mr. Goldthorp, the P. W. D. staff, and Inspector Smallwood, of the Police. Owing to the insufficiency of the water supply, however, nothing much could be done.

The origin of the fire is not stated.—*Malay Mail.*

"SPY" OR LOAFER?

COOLIE FOUND IN ARMY EXPERIMENTAL YARD.

"They are carrying on a lot of experiments there and the defendant's presence in the enclosure was not wanted." This was the statement made by the inspector of the Wanchai district to Mr. F. A. Hazland to-day, when charging a coolie, U Fuk Ting, with trespassing in the Army Ordnance Department compound last evening. It was stated that defendant was discovered loitering about the premises. The defendant pleaded guilty. His Worship mentioned something about stocks, but apparently altered his mind and fined the trespasser $50, or (two months' hard labour. Accused went to gaol.

GERMAN SHIPPING SET-BACK.

THE DAY OF THE FAST LINER.

Coming on top of the Hamburg-American Line's failure for the first time in fifteen years to declare a dividend, the announcement that the business of the North German Lloyd was conducted last year at a loss of £892,8[illegible]9, and that their earnings were only £460,900 barely one-fourth of what they were once, would seem on the face of it to sound the knell of German trans-Atlantic shipping.

The enormous extent of the losses has caused surprise even in those shipping circles in this country that knew that the reports of both the great steamship lines of Germany must be disastrous. Its causes, writes a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as the result of inquiries, are set down in the following order:—

1. Effective British competition, and
2. Universal depression in shipping.

With regard to the first cause, the opinion prevails that so long as Great Britain maintains her supremacy with fast boats there is no hope that Germany can recover the ground she has lost. "People," as one authority points out, "no matter to what nationality they belong, will travel by the faster boats, provided, of course, there is at least an equality of service in other directions.

"Not only do business conditions demand it, but there is also a universal desire on the part of passengers to get from shore to shore with the loss of as little time as possible. Nowadays, therefore, the people who formerly travelled by the luxurious ships of the German lines are passengers by first Cunard boats and until Germany can compete with Great Britain in fast services—an end which at the best will take her a long time to attain—she can never hope to get these passengers back."

FAINT GLIMMERING OF HOPE.

From the universal depression German shipping will, of course, recover in common with that of other nations. But at present, said another British authority, there are only such faint glimmerings of recovery as are to be seen in a gradual increase in emigration and in the boom in wheat, there being an exceptionally good crop in Australia and a large export for the first time for a long period from India.

Such cordial relations exist between the British and German shipping companies that the news of the financial disaster that has overtaken the North German Lloyd has been received in London with feelings of regret, and much sympathy has also been expressed at the death of Dr. Heinrich Wiegand, managing director of the company, which is regarded as a direct effect of the crisis.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TSINGTAU.

ALLEGED EXTENSION OF GERMAN TERRITORY.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 7th May.

The Governor of Shangtung reports by telegram that the Germans at Tsingtau are extending the boundaries of their Settlement by one hundred *li*.

The Governor applies for instructions to act in the circumstance.

CHINA'S OPIUM MONOPOLY.

ESTABLISHMENT TO BE DEFERRED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 7th May.

The Anti-Opium Commissioners and the Ministry of Finance have held a conference and decided to defer the putting into force the exclusive sale of opium, [*i.e.*, they have deferred the establishment of a Government monopoly].

CHINA'S THANKS.

THE IMPERIAL FUNERAL.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 7th May.

The Empress Dowager has given instructions to the Prince Regent to depute Prince Chen to proceed abroad to return thanks to the various Powers who have sent special envoys to attend the funeral of the late Emperor.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A STRANGE MEMORIAL.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 7th May.

A memorial has been submitted by the Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu to the effect that the promised institution of Constitutional Government was brought out by force of circumstances, and that the late Emperor and Empress Grand Dowager were not favourably disposed towards the idea.

The Prince Regent has been greatly impressed by the memorial and minuted at the foot of the document that it was beyond comprehension.

THE PRATAS ISLAND.

CHINA'S CLAIM.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 7th May.

Mr. Ijuin, Japanese Minister in Peking, has agreed that, upon proof of the ownership of Pratas Island being established by China, he will address communications to his Government with a view to the Japanese settlers now on the island being ordered to withdraw.

UNWHOLESOME PEARS.

HAWKER FINED FOR SELLING BAD FRUIT.

Acting Inspector P. O'Sullivan charged a hawker before Mr. F. A. Hazeland in the Police Court, this morning, with selling pears in Hollywood Road yesterday which were unfit for human consumption. Two baskets of the fruit were seized by the police, and on examination the contents were found to be rotten.

The defendant denied that it was his intention of disposing of all the pears. When the inspector approached him he was sorting out the good ones and placing them in separate baskets.

His Worship inquired of the defendant from where he obtained the pears. The reply was that they had come all the way from Tientsin and some were bound to get bad.

His Worship, after informing Inspector O'Sullivan that this was the first case of its kind, gave the defendant to understand that he should not have sold the pears, and fined him $10, the option being a fortnight's goal.

THE HIPPODROME.

The growing popularity of the Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie as a place of high-class entertainment is nightly testified to by large audiences which make their way to the spacious tent erected at Causeway Bay. The Hippodrome have now commenced their second change of programme, and last night, there was also her large audience present, who were thoroughly delighted with the numerous daring and skilful turns. Besides the usual feats of skill with which the names of Mookerjee and the Mysore troupe are synonymous, several fresh tricks have been added to an unusually strong programme. Miss Ashby continues to enjoy popularity with her graceful wire-walking and balancing, the equestrian performances have lost none of their charm, the clowns produce side-splitting laughter with their endless store of fun, while last, but not least, Professor Urban thrills astonished spectators in his sensational appearance among wild beasts.

CHINA AND HER NEIGHBOURS.

—Sir Charles Dudgeon's speech at the annual meeting of the China Association, which we reproduced yesterday morning, is not a happy piece of reading. The outlook as the speaker was forced to view it, is almost universally gloomy. The record for the past year, in other matters than mining alone, is one of "dogged obstruction and sickening failure;" and there is little as yet to justify any hope that when the present year comes to an end it will deserve a better appreciation than its forerunner. There is justification, no doubt, for belief that the new *régime* is determined upon the prosecution of a far-reaching policy of domestic reform. But those on the spot will possibly be disposed to lend even more weight than Sir Charles Dudgeon gave, to the evidence of "a strong reactionary party in Peking opposed to such reform." While we may congratulate ourselves on having witnessed "a seemingly peaceful succession to the throne of Kwang Hsü," confidence has none the less been "somewhat rudely shaken by the sudden dismissal of Yuan Shih-kai," which has left a blank that no other Minister has yet appeared to be capable of filling. As regards China's foreign relations her traditional policy of diplomatic delay has undergone little change for the better. In one respect at least she may be said to have taken a decided turn for the worse, in that while her present habit of playing off one set of financiers against another may enable her to be "peculiarly successful in obtaining loans on constantly diminishing security," it is as little calculated in the long run to serve her own interests as those of her creditors. At the present time China's foreign debt amounts to some £125,000,000 with Tls. 62,000,000 in round figures to be provided annually for interest. To increase such a burden under any conditions is not a course to be recommended. But to increase it in such a manner that the principal may be frittered away before the investment has any hope of becoming remunerative, is to hasten the day at which foreign shareholders may be forced to take the charge of the Empire's finances into their own hands. Meanwhile there is little or no sign of any effort to give effect to the Currency Decree of last October and while China alienates those who would be her friends, she appears to be totally oblivious on the point at which her interests are truly threatened.

These are strong charges, not likely to be welcomed at Peking; and it may well be argued that hard words will not help the situation. It is possible that the justice of Sir Charles Dudgeon's remarks would be admitted readily enough by individual members of the Chinese Government, speaking as private men. But even if they had the will to give the satisfaction that their neighbours entreat, it is very doubtful how far they have the power. In a country so vast, with a population of so many millions, it is only natural that during ages of bad and slow communications and of corrupt government, the provinces should have grown away from the Capital; and however keenly the necessity of presenting a united front to the outside world may be realized at the present day by some of the wisest heads, it could not be expected that a few years of new ideas, and of the spread of telegraphs and the postal service should convince the people at large of the meaning and virtues of centralization. The very suggestion of novelty is usually sufficient to divide any community; and while the principles of self-government and representative institutions appear to receive a smiling benediction from the central authority, the conservative elements that have prospered under the old system are only the more convinced of the necessity of advantaging themselves before that system is swept away. On the other hand it might be contended that even if we may believe Peking to be in a position to control the unruly provinces and thereby to pave the way for a solution of its most pressing difficulties, there is little enough reason, at first sight and from the Chinese point of view, why the Government should put itself out of the way to give satisfaction to those whom it may regard as actuated solely by motives of self-interest. To act up to obligations, to pay so much in hard cash as is necessitated by responsibilities already accepted, this, it appears to be thought, is the utmost that can be expected. Beyond that point, it must be remembered that China is a weak, unarmed nation, whose strength lies only in the passive resistance of innumerable numbers: and while she may be incapable as yet of developing her own resources, the only certain result, that she can perceive, of admitting foreign assistance in their development is to increase the number of those responsibilities towards the outside world from which she has already suffered no little inconvenience.

Such an argument, though it is probably the prevailing one with nine-tenths of those who are responsible for "the sickening and disheartening opposition" with which foreign enterprise finds itself confronted at every turn, is tenable only up to a certain point. It breaks down before two important considerations: in the first place, that it is inadvisable, from a purely business standpoint, to kill geese that lay golden eggs; and secondly, that even business instincts may be susceptible to the influence of a certain amount of sentiment. If it has to be admitted frankly that the men who do business with China are actuated chiefly by the desire of benefiting themselves, it none the less follows that in their own interests they will be anxious that China should benefit as well. There can be no question as to whether it is the more to their advantage that China should be strong, united and progressive; or that she should be weak and reactionary, with the ultimate fear before her of disruption into rival spheres of influence. For this reason alone it should be possible to acquit those who deplore the present tendencies of China's rulers of insincerity, or of aught but momentary irritation and passing despondency to account for the sometimes unstudied language in which they speak. But there is a deeper reason for lending a serious ear to what they say, however unpalatable the tone of their utterances. Few men can be brought into contact with the Chinese people without conceiving some admiration for their splendid characteristics and immemorial civilization, if not, indeed, some personal affection for themselves; and with such feelings there can be little desire, on their part, to humiliate China in her own eyes or before the world. It is not, perhaps, a feeling on which great reliance could be placed in a fierce competition of rival interests. Yet it may be allowed to possess a certain value, if only in discounting the apparent harshness of the language of foreign critics: and if China could be persuaded to realize the influence of that feeling, where it exists, a great step would have been taken towards the dissipation of her present perplexities by instituting a basis of mutual confidence as an essential preliminary to all negotiations.—*N. C. D. News.*

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 7th instant:—

Our market has continued very firm during the week and nearly all stocks show a hardening tendency, Whampoa Docks being almost the sole exception.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are slightly easier and have been sold at $245, and more can probably be had. The London rate is unchanged, viz., £9.10.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have hardened to $190, at which rate there are firm inquiries. North Chinas are in demand in the North at Tls. 104 ex the interim dividend of 7/6 per share paid on the 1st inst. Unions have risen to $825, and have been dealt in at the price. Yangtzes are on offer at $135.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires continue firm and are wanted at $105. Hongkong Fires have strengthened to $337½, but at the close there are sellers.

Shipping.—China and Manilas have further weakened and are neglected at $11. Douglases can be placed at $36. A further rise in Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats has taken place, and sales have been made at $31½ and $31¾. Indo-Chinas have changed hands at $79 and might possibly be obtained at a lower price. Shell Transports have receded to 57/6, but at this price buyers prevail. The London price is also lower. Star Ferries (old) are inquired for at $15 without inducing sellers. The new shares are also wanted at $15.

Refineries.—China Sugars are steady at $137. Luzons are neglected at $.6. According to latest mail advices to hand from the North, Perak Sugars have experienced a substantial rise, and close with buyers at Tls. 160.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have changed hands at Tls. 18, ex the interim dividend of 1/6 per share paid on the 1st inst. Raubs have changed hands at $7.90.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are in strong demand and after sales at $55½ are now wanted at $36. Whampoa Docks have weakened to $75, and are on offer. Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 85, at which rate sales have been effected. Hongkew Wharfs have dropped to Tls. 166, but there are buyers at the rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands are wanted in the North at Tls. 101, while Central Stores have been sold at the slightly improved rate of $184. Hongkong Hotels are now quoted at $71 for the old shares, ex new issue, and $42 for the new shares. Sales of the latter have taken place. Hongkong Lands have strengthened to $101, with buyers. Humphreys Estates can be placed at $9, and West Points at $44.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are firmer and wanted at $83½. Ewos are on offer at the reduced rate of Tls. 121. According to latest mail advices to hand changes in other Northern Mills are as follows:—Internationals, Tls. 92. Lau Kung Mows, Tls. 112. Soy Chees, Tls. 403½ sales.

Miscellaneous.—China-Borneos have strengthened to $1.¼. Sales of China Light and Powers have been effected at $42 and are now wanted at $5. China Provideuts are still obtainable at 50¢. Green Island Cements have been sold at $8.80 and $8.90. Union Waterboats have buyers at $162½. Laoghats have jumped to Tls. 1,200, at which rate business has been done. Sumatras are inquired for at Tls. 130. Dairy Farms are easier at $164.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling Rate on London is 1/9¾ on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74¼.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

May	Settlement	31st May.
June	"	29th June.
July	"	30th July.
August	"	30th August.
September	"	29th September.
October	"	29th October.

A WOMAN'S EXCUSE.

JUMPED INTO THE HARBOUR BY MISTAKE.

"Why did you attempt to commit suicide?" asked Mr. J. H. Kemp of a Chinese woman who appeared before him this morning. "Yes, I made a mistake," was the evasive reply.

The husband was asked what was the reason for his wife's act. He did not know, he said. He had never ill-treated her.

At about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon Chau Tsoi Fung, the defendant, who is about thirty years of age, appeared on the waterfront at Kowloon, and was seen to jump into the harbour. A boatman hearing the splash went to her rescue and hauled her out, none the worse for the ducking. She was handed over to Policeman Bird of the Water Police Station.

No information could be gathered from the woman as to what drove her to commit such an act. The police believe, however, that there is jealousy behind it all.

Mr. Kemp was of opinion that the woman is not in her right senses, and adjourned the case till Monday next.

LONELY ISLAND.

PITCAIRN MAIL OUTWARD BOUND.

Just now, on a tiny island in the far-away Pacific Ocean, a little community anxiously watches day by day the eastern horizon; and the first man to announce the appearance on the ocean's distant threshold of a squat little cruiser will be for days the proudest man in Pitcairn.

For the members of this island community, says a correspondent in a home paper, know that that cruiser will bring their mail, which arrives once in a year or two. Their island is out of the track of the ships of the civilised world; the rim of the horizon is ever clear save, perhaps, when some drunken wind-jammer wanders from the road and appears like a ghost-ship in the evening half-light, passing by to the bustling centres the other side of the Horn; or when there creeps up this cruiser sent by the British Government to show the flag and to see that all is well with the exiles in this lonesome corner of the sea wilderness, the world forgetting, by the world forgot.

STRANGE TALES.

They are hoping that the British Postmaster will call them to mind soon, and they are not to be disapointed; for it is announced that H. M. S. *Flora* will shortly proceed to Pitcairn Island from Coquimbo, Chile, and that letters and printed matter for the island leave England this month.

Even in this country, where we receive letters as often as we feed, there is still a joyous sensation in finding a letter awaiting us, if it be of the right sort. What then must be the delight of the Pitcairners when the mail arrives?

It was my good fortune to go aboard H.M.S. *Flora* when she returned to the China station after her last visit to the romantic waters of the Southern Pacific. At no place during their 26,000 mile cruise had the officers and men had a warmer welcome than at Pitcairn Island. They brought back to our humdrum world strange tales of its lonely people.

The officers told me of white men they had met who had no idea whether the Tories or the Liberals were controlling the Empire's destinies from Westminster; who were, in fact, not aware that Russia and Japan were at war, and who had to have explained to them that E. R. on the mail bags meant that the great Queen Victoria was really no more.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

The officers of the *Flora* found their hosts wondrous content with their lot. Not once did they hear a desire to quit the shores of the island for the life of the great world beyond. In their own simple way the Pitcairners were prospering; they had none of the warped and frenzied ambitions of crowded cities; no desire for wealth or position. Happy, happy people!

They had an oldest resident, of whom they were proud. He was a cheery old soul of 87, and he claimed to be the grandson of their pioneer, Fletcher Christian. Other families carried remembrance of the founders of their race in the names they bore—Young, Christian, McCoy. Inter-marriage with the Tahitians had, of course, modified, but not subjugated the Western feature of the people.

They were living about as near the simple life as the most thorough-going Utopian could desire. They existed comfortably on the products of the soil, and, in short, enjoyed all the advantages of the free life of those whom we are pleased to call the uncivilised, and at the same time suffered none of the disadvantages; they enjoyed the consequences of their civilisation and suffered none of its ills. Their measure of mortal happiness was, indeed, greater than that of us of the bustling world. They had no newspapers to keep pace with; no spirit-breaking telephones; no letters with bills every morning; no scramble to catch the train to the City; no problems of poverty or housing of the people; no worry about the supremacy of the fleet or the income-tax man; none, in fact, of the harsher features of the struggle for existence.

EDGE-OF-THE-PLANET OUTPOSTS.

Their simplicity and quaintness were reflected in their laws. One must not kill a cat, for instance, because the island was pestered by rats. Saturday was the Sabbath, or taboo day. No work was then to be done, and the men of the *Flora* found that this, and all other laws, were carried out both in letter and spirit.

Most of the islanders could not conjure up a mental picture of a railway train. Their ancestors had been unable to describe such inventions, as they had left England long before Stephenson's Rocket puffed its way between Liverpool and Manchester.

It should be added that the *Flora*, in the cruise, will doubtless call at several other edge-of-the-planet outposts of the Pacific. From Coquimbo she will dodge first on one side, then the other, of the Tropic of Capricorn, calling probably, as well as at Pitcairn, at lovely Tahiti, in the Society Islands, Easter Island, Fiji, and, perchance, Samoa, beloved of R. L. S.

To-day's Advertisements.

An Established Popularity.

THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

CAUSEWAY BAY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, 10th May, 1909.

N.B.—The Event of the Season:
GRAND RIDING COMPETITION.
TEN ENTRIES ALLOWED.
Successful Competitor, riding three times round the ring in a standing position will be awarded $50. The next best attempt $10.

Time and Prices as usual.

Box Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

NEXT MATINEE:
WEDNESDAY, at 3.30 P.M.
A. JACKSON, Representative.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [388

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
TUESDAY,
the 11th May, 1909, at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF
ITALIAN SOFT FELT HATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
Also
A Quantity of JAPANESE CURIOS.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [401

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
(*Florio and Rubattino United Companies*).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.
(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
"CAPRI,"
Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [16

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"SUISANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from Hedgside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge & remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 11th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ld.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [6

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"POONA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [4

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. [46

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Have much pleasure in announcing further
REDUCTIONS IN BUTTER PRICES
FROM 1ST MAY, 1909.

"Buttercup" Brand .....65 cents per lb.
"Dairymaid" Brand .....70 " "
"Daisy" Brand .....75 " "

May be had in ½lb. pats.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [380

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

OUR BUSINESS has been REMOVED to No. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL (lately occupied by Madame Jay).

Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [376

INSURANCE MAN seeks Engagement. 28 years' experience with Leading Fire Companies. Open for Hongkong or China Coast ports. No objection to shipping or retail stores.
Apply—
"VICTOR,"
C/o *Hongkong Telegraph*.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [382

NOTICE.

THE Manager of Kennedy's Stable begs to inform the residents of Kowloon and district that, provided sufficient support be forthcoming, he will be prepared to ESTABLISH a SHOEING FORGE at Kowloon, where Horses and Ponies can be shod by experienced Shanghai farriers on stated days, to be arranged later.

Inasmuch as expense will be incurred in hiring suitable premises and in fitting up the forge, the manager hopes that the scheme will have general support.

Those desirous of availing themselves of the above are requested to send in their names and number of horses or and ponies to the undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,
Manager,
Kennedy's Stables.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1909. [392

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [84

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD, have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods

G. K. HAXTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [50

Public Company

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per Share free of tax on account of year ending 28th February, 1909, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

Coupon No. 12 is payable on 1st May at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and The Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE,
Agent.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [386

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional $1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents—Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,
—THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong, St. John and Quebec.
(Subject to alteration).
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From St. John or Quebec.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 11TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 22ND.	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH.	
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.	
	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH.
	ALLAN LINER..... FRIDAY, JULY 9TH.
	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.
"Monteagle" " " " 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... £43.
Via New York ..... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

11]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	Due
SANDAKAN	*MAUSANG*	MONDAY, 10th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	*WINGSANG* †	THURSDAY, 13th May, Noon.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG* *	FRIDAY, 14th May, 4 P.M
KOBE	*AMARA*	MONDAY, 17th May, 4 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*NAMSANG* *	TUESDAY, 18th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	*KUTSANG* †*	FRIDAY, 21st May, Noon.
MANILA	*YUENSANG* *	FRIDAY, 21st May, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight & Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [6

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

	Steamers.			
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	9th	May,	Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	9th	"	"
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	10th	"	4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	12th	"	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	13th	"	4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	14th	"	"
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	16th	"	Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	18th	"	3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	18th	"	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	20th	"	"

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly:
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

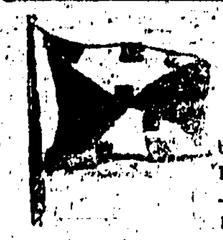
FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenan*, *Linan*, *Chinhua*,)—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—single $40, return $70.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [8



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	1560	R. Rodger	MANILA	MONDAY, 10th May, at Noon.
RUBI	1540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 15th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 5th May 1909. [7

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 tons gross	Sail	1st June, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	"	1st July, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 "	"	30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 "	"	26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	"	10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to
K. MATSDA,
Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909. [257

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
"POLYNESIEN,"
Captain Broc, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 10th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [9

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"LIGHTNING,"
Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [398

CHARGEURS REUNIS.
(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO
SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship
"AMIRAL EXELMANS,"
10,000 tons, Captain X, will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 21st of May.

For further particulars apply to
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1909. [58

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA; VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain.	Sailing Date
			1909
Suveric ...	6,232	Shotton	3rd June

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [10

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers
"KWONG TUNG" ...Capt. H. W. WALKER
"KWONG SAI" .....Capt. E. S. CROWE

Leave *Hongkong for Canton* at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officered by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey $4
Meals .....$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909. [15

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM
FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship
"DELTA,"
Captain B. W. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 15th May, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *India*, 8,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, due in London on 6th June, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [4

Intimations.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
利光隆貨公司

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 39, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.
25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th [illegible] 1909. [44

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Correct as 7th April, 1909 etc. per $ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa lb	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk "	20
" Roast—Shiu " " "	20
" Breast—Ngau Lam "	18
" Soup, Tong Yuk "	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa "	20
" " Sirloin—Ngau Lau "	30
" Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Chaung "	25
Bullock's Brains— " Know..... per set	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each	50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li..... "	60
" Head—Ngau Tau "	80
" Heart—Ngau Sum .....per lb	15
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin "	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok .....each	8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu..... "	10
Tail—Ngau Mei "	18
" Liver—Ngau Con .....lb	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To..... "	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok.....set	$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat .....lb	22
" Leg—Yeung Pei "	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau "	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong "	22
" Brains—Chi Know.....per set	2
" Feet—Chi Keok..... "	12
" Fry—Chi Chak "	25
" Head—Chi Tau "	18
" Heart—Chi Sum.....each	9
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu .....pair	8
" Liver—Chi Kon .....lb	30
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat "	21
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk "	—
" Leg—Chu Pei "	24
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau "	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok .....set	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum.....each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu "	9
" Liver—Yeung Con.....lb	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai "	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau "	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau "	22
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk "	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong. "	20

POULTRY.	
Chicken—Kai Chai .....lb	30
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai..... "	28
Ducks—Ap "	20
Doves—Pau Kau .....each	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan.....per doz.	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai .....lb	32
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai "	30
Geese—Ngo "	20
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye Ngo .....pair	—
Musk Deer—Wong Keng.....each	—
Hare—Tu Chai..... "	—
Partridge—Che Khoo "	—
Pheasant—Shau Kai.....pair	—
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup ..... each	30
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup "	21
Quail—Um-Chun "	25
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk.....dozen	—
Snipe—Sa Chui .....each	25
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung ... per lb	65
" Hen— " " Na ... "	50
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap .....pair	—
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai..... "	—
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap .....per pair	—

FISH.	
Barbel—Ka Yu .....lb	9
Bream—Bin Yu..... "	14
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu "	14
Carp—Li Yu "	20
Catfish—Chik Yu "	18
Codfish—Mun Yu..... "	16
Crabs—Hai "	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu "	34
Dab—Sa Mang Yu "	15
Dace—Wong Mei Lun "	12
Dog Fish—Ti Tu Sa "	9
Eels, Conger—Hai Man Yu "	16
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu "	14
" Yellow—Wong Sin..... "	28
Frogs—Tien Kai "	28
Garoupa—Sek Pan "	58
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu "	12
Herrings—Tso Pak "	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu "	24
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu..... "	16
Loach—Wu Yu..... "	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha "	32
Mackerel—Chi Yu "	16
Monk Fish—Mon Yu "	24
Mullet—Chai Yu "	21
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu "	21
Perch—Tan Loo "	15
Pike—Fa Paw Poong "	14
Plaice—Pan Yu..... "	8
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong "	18
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong "	21
Prawns—Ming Ha..... "	32
Ray—Fai Fa Sa "	9
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung "	16
Roach—Chun Yu "	10
Salmon, (Fish), fresh water—Ma Yau Yu..... "	28
Shark—Sa Yu .....lb	9
Skate—Po Yu "	10
Shrimps—Ha "	24
Snapper—Lap Yu..... "	22
Soles—Tat Sa Yu..... "	26
Tench—Wan Yu "	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu..... "	24
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kuek Yu... "	60
White Bait—Ngan Yu Chai "	—

FRUITS.		
Almond—Hung Yan.....lb	25	
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping Ko.....	40	
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Ko.....	—	
" Small—Hoi Tong.....	—	
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi.....each	—	
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng Heung. Chiu .....lb	4	
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu "	5	
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut..... "	12	
Carambola—Yeung Tou "	—	
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tse .....each	10	
Grapes—Sin Tai Tse.....lb	—	
Lemons, China—Ning Moong..... "	14	
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong "	6	
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con.....	25	
" Fresh, Lai Chi "	—	
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong.....each	15	
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Mong.....	12	
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—	
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz per 100	1.60	
Oranges, Tim Chang .....lb	18	
" Small—Tai Kut .....catty	—	
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	—	
Olives—Pak Lam .....lb	8	
Passion Fruit .....each	—	
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li lb	14	
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li ..... "	—	
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li ... "	12	
Peanuts,—Fa Sang "	10	
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Chie.....	—	
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon Ti Paw-law .....each	8	
" 2nd cooking—Chung-tang Paw-law "	—	
Plantains—Tai Chiu .....lb	3	
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai "	6	
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau .....each	30	
Walnuts, Hop Tou "	12	
" Green—Sang Hop Tou	—	
Shanghai Lo Kwat .....lb	—	

VEGETABLES, &c.		
Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah Chi Chauk .....lb	8	
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau "	10	
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau "	—	
Beans, Sprout—Ah Chol.....	4	
Beans, Long—Tau Kok "	—	
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau.....each	2	
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	5	
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker "	5	
Brassica—Pak Chol.....	5	
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun "	10	
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy.....	4	
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau .....each	12	
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chol ..... "	10	
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun ..... "	—	
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chol Fa .....each	—	
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh Chol-fa .....each	—	
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chol-fa "	—	
Carrots—Kam Shun.....	6	
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	3	
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chol	5	
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chol...	—	
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu	30	
" Red—Hung Fa "	30	
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu ..... "	12	
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Chol Lu	8	
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	2	
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	4	
Garlic—Suen Tau.....	8	
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung	12	
" old—Lo Keung	8	
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan ..lb	20	
Indian Corn—Suk Mai .....piece	5	
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Chol .....each	1	
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai ..... "	7	
" Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai "	7	
Musk Melon	—	
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho.....	65	
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau ...	6	
" Green—Sang Chung.....	4	
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	—	
" Japan—Yat Poon " "	—	
Okroes—Mo Ker	—	
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai .....lb	10	
Gradus Pea	18	
Green Peas—Cheng Tau.....	10	
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3	
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu Tsai	3	
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai ...	—	
" American—Fa Ki " " ...	—	
" Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai	3	
" Macao—Oh Moon " "	—	
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	3	
Radish—Hung Lo Paw Tsai .....lb	4	
Rhubarb	—	
Shalots—Con Chung Tau	8	
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Chol	8	
Spinach—Yin Chol	4	
Tomatoes—Fan Ke.....	5	
Taros—Wu Tau	4	
Turnips, Punti (Long)—Low Pak	6	
" English—Yeung Low Pak..piece	—	
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	8	
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Chol	6	
" Caltrops—Lin Kok.....lb	—	
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau ..... "	12	
Yams—Tai Shu.....	—	
Sage ..... per bundle	—	

The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

REGISTRATION OF FIRMS.

Before the members of the City of London Tradesmen's Club recently Mr. Walter Bean explained the provisions of the Registration of Firms Bill. The principal object of the proposed measure is to compel every person carrying on business in another name than his own, whether as sole partner or as a partner, to register his own name and that of his firm in the same way as shareholders in a joint-stock company. The class of traders, remarked Mr. Bean, who were the greatest sufferers at the present time, were the shop-keeping class and small holders. There were numerous people whose riches enabled them to move in society who were engaged privately in trading against struggling tradesmen, and his bill would compel them to "clear out" of either one role or other. He knew an ex-Cabinet Minister, who was at the present time, unless he had retired recently, sleeping partner in a retail shop in a London suburb, and was drawing a political pension which infinitely exceeded the income of average shopkeepers. A great evil, and one which ruined many, was the fact that substantial men posed as partners, and when things went wrong were found not to be responsible, and that was the real reason why the bill was originally framed.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	9 11/16
Do. [illegible]	1/05
Do. [illegible]	9/
France—Bank T.T.	3.27½
America—Bank T.T.	44
Germany—Bank T.T.	85
India—Bank T.T.	35½
[illegible]	1.61
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	44
[illegible]	.77
Japan	88½
[illegible]	8½
[illegible]	1/10
[illegible]	1/1½
[illegible]	14½
[illegible]	46
[illegible]	1.10½
[illegible]	2.32
[illegible]	2.31
4 months' Sight Germany	1.89½
Bar Silver	24½
Bank of England rate	2½ %
[illegible]	10 95

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Polynesien*) 10th inst.
Indian (*Latsang*) 12th inst.
English (*Oceana*) 12th inst., 6 a.m.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 14th inst.
Indian (*Kutsang* 19th inst.
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 28th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. *Benlomond*, from Leith, Antwerp and London, left Singapore yesterday, for this port.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney on 6th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on 29th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Tukasaki Maru*, Bombay Line, left Bombay for this port *viâ* Singapore on 7th inst., and is expected here on 25th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Ocanada* left Singapore for this port on 7th inst., at 5 30 p.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 12th inst., at 6 a.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 6 p.m. on 7th inst., and left again at 7 a.m. Saturday *viâ* Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 4 a.m., on 11th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 8th at 11.55 a.—The barometer has fallen quickly in N.E. Japan, the depression lying over the Sea of Japan yesterday, having reached Hokkaido.

Pressure has increased slightly and is higher over the Yangtze Valley. It has given way over the N.E. coast of China and the Loochoos, and a depression appears to be forming over the Pacific to the S.E of the latter area.

The low pressure trough still lies over the S. coast of China.

Fresh N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and N.E. or variable winds with squally weather along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.19 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. or variable winds, fresh; squally, thunderstorms.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Wainan, same as No. 1.

Ships Passed The Canal.

2nd April—*Constantia*. 6th April—*Wray Castle, Sado Maru, Nore, Paterno, Pathan*, 13th April—*Benclauch, Benlomond, Centurion, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Prometheus, Salacia, Senegambia, Thasos, Tourane, Westphalia, Poona*. 16th April—*Kleist, Nippon, Bingo Maru, Dardanus, Hudson, Polynesien, Silvia, Tamba Maru*. 20th April—*Palawan, Ghazee*, 23rd April—*Asiyanax, St. Patrick, Achilles, Antenor, Nampu, Palawan, Saxonia, Kamo Maru*, 23rd April—*Cardiganshire, Nera*, 27th April—*Lutzow, Benmohr, Braemar, Dortmund, Leerton, Sithonia*. 30th April—*Sydney, Alsenga, Menelaus, Inaba Maru, Kawachi Maru, Prinz Ludwig*. 4th May—*Cyclops, Benue*. 7th May—*Tsiho, Caledonian, Glenesk, Ping Suey, Simla, Cathay*.

Arrivals at Hong—2nd April—*Glenaven*. 6th April—*Doucalion, Carnarvonshire, Pak Lung*. 13th April—*Arasonia, Awa Maru, Constantia, Spreewald, Silesia, Malta*. 16th April—*Lyndhurst, Princess Alice, Tourane, Slavonia, Montgomeryshire*. 20th April—*Vedas, Prometheus*. 21st April—*Nora*. 23rd April—*Tamba Maru*. 27th April—*Macedonia, Benvlench, Headley, Andalusia, Westphalia*. 30th April—*Kleist, Nera*. 4th May—*Thordis, Achilles*. 7th May—*Inaba Maru, Leerton, Palawan*.

Shipping.

ARRIVED.

Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,776, W. D. Welsh 7th May,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 1st May, Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Totomi Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,464, R. Smith, 7th May,—Moji 2nd May, Matches, Beer and Sinqlass, &c.—N. Y. K.

Aldenham, Br. s.s., 3,808, St. John George, 8th May,—Sydney 24th April, and Manila 6th May, Gen.—G., L. & Co.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kayser, 8th May.—Haiphong and Hoihow 7th May, Gen.—J. & Co.

Peking, Swed. s.s., 2,217, G. Petterson, 8th May,—Shanghai 4th May, Gen.—M. & Co.

Liberia, Ger. s.s, 2,304, M. Knaisel, 8th May,—Hankow 1st May, Gen.—H. A. L.

Brisgavia, Ger. s.s., 4,163, Schwinghammer, 8th May,—Shanghai 5th May, Gen.—H. A. L.

Chenan, Br. s.s., 1,380, J. H. Brown, 8th May, —Canton 7th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Toonan, Chi. s.s., 947, A. A. Crawford, 8th May,—Canton 7th May, Gen.—C. M. S. —N. Co.

Poona, Br. s.s., 4,878, A. F. Vine, 8th May,—London via Ports 27th Mar., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Digny, Nor. s.s., 883, O. Abrahamsen, 8th May,—Tuticorin 19th April, Salt,—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Macfoo, Chi. s.s., 1,339, J. McArthur, 8th May,—Shanghai 4th May, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kjeld, Nor. s.s., 919, T. Hellesoe, 8th May,—Newchwang 30th April, and Dalny 2nd May, Beans and Bean Oil.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,119, T. Sugi, 8th May,—Anping 5th May, Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, Gen.—O. S. K.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 987, F. Frahm, 8th May,—Canton 7th May, Gen.—S. & Co.

Huichow, Br. s.s., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 8th May,—Canton 7th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Muchew, for Bangkok.
Hutchew, for Chefoo.
Chenan, for Shanghai.
Hailan, for Hoihow.
Peking, for Saigon.
Brisgavia, for Singapore.
Haisang, for Swatow.
Poona, for Shanghai.
Montrose, for Moji.
Haimun, for Swatow.
Macfoo, for Canton.
Sui Cheong, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Ashtabula, for Kobe.
Yuensang, for Manila.
Toonan, for Shanghai.
Dalgl Maru, for Swatow.
Tjibodas, for Yokohama.
Velvte, for Balik Pappan.
Mausang, for Sandakan.
Empress of China, for Shanghai.
Ostasia, for Wuhu.
Monmouthshire, for Singapore.
Denbighshire, for Shanghai.
Hoiching, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Kfold, for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

May 8.

Pakhoi, for Swatow.
Providence, for Moji.
Choysang, for Shanghai.
Thordis, for Bangkok.
Denbighshire, for Shanghai.
Muchew, for Bangkok.
Kiangching, for Canton.
Yuensang, for Manila.
Monmouthshire, for Singapore.
Tjibodas, for Japan.
Haimun, for Swatow.
Haiyang, for Coast Ports.
Hailan, for Pakhoi.
Toonan for Shanghai.
Empress of China, for Vancouver.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sui Sang*, from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. Teo Choon Hian, 470 Chinese, and 1 Japanese.

Per *Aldenham*, from Australian Ports for Hongkong—Rt. Hon. Earl of Stanhope, Mr. J. Wiley, Mrs. Billier, Mr. G. W. Broughton, Mr. J. G. Estormicho, Miss J. da Silva, Mr. J. Fernandes, Capt. F. J. Payne, and 147 Chinese. For Shanghai—Mr. R. B. Levien, Mrs. F. McMahon, and Mrs. P. Tennett. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Weigall, Messrs. Miyagawa and O. Thompson. For Yokohama—Misses Clement (3), Dr. and Mrs. A. Denis, and Miss E. Hicks.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Liberia*, from Hankow:—Very foggy weather.

Str. *Aldenham*, from Sydney, &c.—Fine weather and smooth seas throughout left Manila 4 a.m. 6th.

Str. *Sui Sang*, from Singapore, &c.:—Singapore to Hongkong light E. to S.E. winds smooth sea.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,001, C. Kümpel, 4th May,—Bangkok 27th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Astabula, Br. s.s., 2,527, G. Harding, 3rd May,—San Francisco and Shanghai 29th April, Bulk Oil.—S. O. Co.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Bail, 1st May,—Saigon 27th April, Rice.—Man Fat.

Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,718, J. Dini, 6th May,—Bombay 17th April, and Singapore 30th, Gen.—C. & Co.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,142, F. L. Pyne, 2nd May,—Shanghai 30th April, Flour, Cakes, Coal and Gen.—N. Y. K.

China, Am. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Field, 1st May, —San Francisco 2nd April, Honolulu 9th, Yokohama 21st, Kobe 23rd, Nagasaki 25th, and Shanghai 28th, Mails and Gen. —P. M. S. S. Co.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 847, H. Murayama, 5th May,—Tamsui 2nd May, Gen.—O. S. K.

Denbigh Hall, Br. s.s., 3,121, MacPherson, 25th April,—New York 20th Feb., and Durban 30th Mar., Case Oil.—S. O. Co.

Euplectella, Br. s.s., 2,057, Powell, 7th May,—Balik Pappan 30th April, Bulk Oil.—A. P. & Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. E. Malkin, 6th May,—Saigon 2nd May, Rice, Meal and Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Glenturret, Br. s.s, 3,068, R. Webster, 7th May,—Singapore 1st May, Gen.—McG. Bros. & Gow.

Koranna, Br. s.s., 2,267, J. H. Beare, 5th May, —New York via Singapore 11th Mar., Gen. —S., T. & Co.

Korat, Ger. s.s., 1,225, W. Schmidt, 7th May, —Bangkok 1st May, Rice.—B. & S.

Lightning, Br. s.s., 1,625, A. E. Gentles, 3rd May,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 27th April, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ld.

Lockeun, Ger. s.s., 1,100, W. Tasubert, 7th May,—Bangkok 16th April, Rice.—M. & Co.

Mandal, Nor. s.s., 1,193, E. Ericksen, 4th May,—Manila 1st May, Gen.—Barretto & Co.

Manila, Ger. s.s., 1,790, J. Miussen, 1st May, —Sydney 8th April and Manila 28th May, Gen.—M. & Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,044, G. S. Weigall, 26th April,—Sandakan 20th April, Timber and Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Montcalm, Br. s.s., 1,919, S. Robinson, 3rd May,—Vancouver 6th April, and Shanghai 30th, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Montrose, Br. s.s., 2,183, R. Clegg, 3rd May, —Hongay 1st May, Coal.—D. & Co., Ld.

Moyori Maru, Jap. s.s, 2,700, J. C. Richards, 27th April,—Bombay and Singapore 20th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Numantia, Ger. s.s., 4,364, H Feldtmann, 6th May,—Moji 1st May, Flour and Gen.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,835, Robinson, 24th April, —Hongay 21st April, Coal.—B. & S.

Siam, Br. s.s., 980, Bains, 9th April,—Langkat and Singapore 1st April, Case Oil.—Mr. Geo. McBain.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,650, L. Dawson, 25th April, —Melbourne and Ports 27th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,310, A. Somerville, 7th May,—Manila 4th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Tamsui, Br. s.s., 911, Lennox, 6th May,—Swatow 4th May, Ballast.—B. & S.

Tjikini, Dut. s.s., 2,816, H. Koops, 5th May,—Moji 29th April, Coal.—J. C. J. L.

Tjimahi, Dut. s.s., 2,018, J. N. Boumann, 6th May,—Macassar 28th April, Sugar and Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Ulv, Nor. s.s., 885, J. Pedersen, 6th May,—Saigon 1st May, Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Y. Sontua, Am. s.s., 581, Garwuhen, 23th April, —from Manila, Sugar.—Yuen Sheng & Co.

Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,629, R. Rodger, 3rd May,—Manila 1st May, Hemp and Tobacco.—S., T. & Co.

SAILING VESSEL.

Alcides, Br. 4-masted bark, 2,968, L. Smith, 4th May,—Kobe 23rd April, Gen.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Changsha	Manila	B. & S.	May 9
Yeboshi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	May 9
Yingchow	Shanghai	S. & S.	May 9
Polynesien	Saigon	M. M.	May 10
Manchuria	Manila	P. M. Co.	May 10
Nikko Maru	Thursday I	N. Y. K.	May 10
Senegambia	Singapore	H. A. L.	May 10
Hakata Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	May 10
Laisang	Singapore	J., M. & Co	May 11
Yawata Maru	Nagasaki	N. Y. K.	May 11
Oceana	Singapore	P. & O. Co	May 12
Bingo Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	May 13
Emp. of India	Japan	C. P. R. Co	May 14
Kuaichow	Tientsin	B. & S.	May 14
Chiyo Maru	Japan	T. K. K.	May 15
Kaga Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	May 16
Kutsang	Calcutta	J., M. & Co	May 19
Takasaki Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	May 25
P. Waldemar	Sydney	M. & Co.	May 28

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WITAMPOA DOCKS.

Scandia	at	Kowloon Dock.
Zafiro	"	"
Y. Sontua	"	"
H.M.S. Moorhen	"	"
H.M.S. Britomart	"	"

Post Office.

☞ Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

☞ The public are informed that the weight limit on parcels to the United States of America by the direct route has been raised from 4 lbs 6 ozs. to 11 lbs.

The price per pound and the conditions of posting remains the same.

☞ Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalny and Siberia.

12th " at 8.30 P.M.
15th " at 8.30 P.M.
20th " at 9.00 A.M.

A Mail will close for:—

Kobe—Per *Ashtabula*, 9th May, 9 A.M.

Straits and Colombo—Per *Britgavia*, 9th May, 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Dalgl Maru*, 9th May, 9 A.M.

Singapore, Colombo and Bombay—Per *Totomi Maru*, 10th May, 5 P.M.

Manila—Per *Zafiro*, 10th May, 11 A.M.

Sandakan—Per *Mausang*, 10th May, 11 A.M.

Ningpo and Shanghai—Per *Hanyang*, 10th May, 5 P.M.

Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok — Per *Anghin*, 10th May, 5 P.M.

Hoihow and Pakhoi—Per *Hailan*, 10th May, 5 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per *Capri*, 11th May, 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle Wash.—Per *Ceylon Maru*, 12th May, 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver—Per *Montcalm*, 12th May, 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *viâ* Tuticorin—Per *Tonkin*, 11th May, 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *China*, 12th May, 11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haichang*, 12th May, NOON.

Manila—Per *Taming*, 12th May, 2 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta — Per *Lightning*, 12th May, 5 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo — Per *Hakata Maru*, 12th May, 5 P.M.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per *Nikko Maru*, 12th May, 12 A.M.

Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per *Selja*, 12th May, 12 A.M.

SHANGHAI *viâ* SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per *Ocean*, 12th May, 4 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Wingtang*, 13th May, 12 A.M.

Shanghai—Per *Fuzchow*, 13th May, 5 P.M.

Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Yewaka Maru*, 14th May, 12 A.M.

Manila—Per *Loochuan*, 14th May, 3 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Fremantle and Dunedin—Per *Taiyuan*, 14th May, 3 P.M.

Manila—Per *Ruhi*, 15th May, 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *viâ* Tuticorin—Per *Delta*, 15th May, 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per *Anhui*, 15th May, 5 P.M.

Kobe—Per *Amara*, 17th May, 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco, Siberian Mail to Europe—Per *Manchuria*, 18th May, 11 A.M.

Manila—Per *Tean*, 18th May, 2 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta — Per *Namsang*, 18th May, 2 P.M.

Tientsin—Per *Kwaichow*, 18th May, 3 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, *viâ* Tuticorin—Per *Darjilinger*, 19th May, 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per *Chinhua*, 20th May, 3 P.M.

Manila, Yap, Ex. Wilhelmshafen, Simpsonhafen, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Manila*, 21st May, 9 A.M.

Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per *Kutsang*, 21st May 11 A.M.

Manila—Per *Yuensang*, 21st May, 5 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Chiyo Maru*, 22nd May, 11 A.M.

TO-MORROW.

St. Peter's Church.
Queen's Road West.
Fourth Sunday after Easter.

Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite; Savage, Psalms; Grotch, etc, Te Deum; Oakeley, Benedictus; Garrett, Hymns; 384, 471, 233 and 592, Kyrie.

Evening Prayer 6.30 p.m., Gloria; Magnifica, Cantate; Nunc Dimittis; Farrant, Deus, Hymns; 411, 595, 213 and 592, Kyrie.

Holy Communion 7.45 p.m.

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.), returning afterwards. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c., provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

St. John's Cathedral.

9th May; 4th Sunday after Easter.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.

Matins 11 a.m., Responses: Ferial, Venite; Savage, Psalms: of the 9th morning, Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins, Benedictus: Troutbeck, Hymns: 290, 129 and 243.

The Preacher at Matins will be the Lord Bishop of Victoria.

Evensong 5.45 p.m., (Full Choir), Responses: Ferial, Psalms: of the 9th evening, Magnificat: Nunc Dimittis: Gross in A., Anthem: "Lead kindly Light,"—Stainer, Hymns: 302 (Tune 316), 116, Sevenfold Amen.

N.B.—Psalm 47, Verses 1, 2, 5, 6 in unison,
" 48, " 1, 6, 13 "
" 49, " 3, 4, 15 & G. P. "
Hymn 136, " 1, 4 & 6 "

The Preacher at Evensong will be the Rev. W. H. Hewitt, B.D.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
4rd Sunday after Easter, 9th May.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m. by the Rev. C. E. Thompson. Morning Service at 11 a.m. by the Rev. Mr. Dallas Ennis. Chaplain of the Forces. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Services on Sundays are:—

Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays of the month at noon.

Holy Communion on 2nd and 4th Sundays of the month at 8 a.m.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

Children's Service at 3 p.m. on 3rd Sundays of the month.

Sunday School at 3 p.m. on other Sundays of the month.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m., Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St Francis' Church, Wanchai:—Mass (*Chin*), 6 a.m. (*Port.*), 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 pm.

St Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service (*English*), 10 a.m.

St Anthony's Chapel, West Point:—Mass, 8 a.m.

The Rosary Church, Kowloon—Every Sunday, Mass at 7.30 a.m. and Mass, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 9 a.m.

Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

	May 7 at 10 a.m.	May 7 at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.86	29.76
Temperature	81	82
Humidity	83	79
Rainfall	—	—

VISITORS AT THE HOTEL.

HONGKONG.

Adams, P. R.
Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. J.
Bowack, G.
Brauder, J. J.
Brownlow, L.
Champlin, Mrs. J. D.
Chapman, T. L.
Clark, M. O.
Condon, H. L.
Dana, Mrs. G.
Davidson, N. K.
Dickeson, R. H.
Evans, G.
Everton, A.
Fournet, Madam
Franks, F. W.
Fuller, Denman
Gell, J.
Gill, Miss E. H.
Gill, Miss V. H.
Goolsbey, W. E.
Gorham, Mr. and Mrs. C. L.
Haes, David
Harrop, J. B.
Hayes, G. V.
Heermann, P. C.
Helm, Mrs. F. P.
Hewett, Hon. Mr. E. A.
Hillier, Mrs. L.
Innes, Capt. R.
Jones, H. A.
Kench, O. C.
Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. H. B.
King, Mr. and Mrs. E. N.
Klein, J. K.
Lack, G. M.
Lennox, J.
Levich, C. B.
Libby, P.
Lievesley, G. L.
Lipscher, J.
Macdonald, D.
Magne, L.
Marriott, Dr. O.
Massey, Miss K. A.
McIntosh, G. C.
McKean, Dr. G. W.
Mecke, F.
Metzenthin, Capt. and Mrs.
Miller, P. B.
Morse, H. J.
Nitz, H.
Ogle, Dr. O. L.
Ogle, J. H.
Osborne, Mr. & Mrs. C. C.
Patterson, Mrs G. L.
Phillips, H. L.
Piza, D. J.
Ray, E. H.
Richardson, M. F.
Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. T. W. and 3 children
Ruprecht, L. T.
Sahlin, E. G.
Schley, T. F.
Swarde, Mr. and Mrs. F. L.
Vinovitch, D.
Walker, F. W.
Williams, L.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. H. K.
Barbage, H.
Bates, F. L.
Berond, Mr. and Mrs.
Blair, G. W.
Borlini, A.
Brun, C. L.
Buble, G. R.
Bucham, F.
Carmelo, S.
Colvin, Mrs. J. F.
Crew, Mr. and Mrs.
Dait, Mr. and Mrs. S.
Dantè, Mr. and Mrs. F.
Desbrian, G. F.
Dumas, L. E.
Ellis, W.
Engster, Ph.
Eyre, H.
Ferry, W. V.
Friend, Mr. and Mrs. H. A.
Gass, Miss M. A.
Ginkel, Van
Gomes, A. J. M.
Grant, J.
Herrera, I. C.
Fink, D.
Holliday, Miss M.
Holm, C.
Hurst, Mrs. C.
Izuart, F.
Jackson, J. R.
Kappler, E. J.
Kelly, W. H.
Larard, H.
Laubie, Mr.
Lee, Mrs. A. E.
Lyle, D. E.
Madden, J. F.
Makpil, R. P.
Marcovitz, Mr.
Musso, V. F., Marquis and Marchioness S.
Oriolo
Newell, Mr. and Mrs. D. E.
Oggeri, Mr. and Mrs.
O'Neill, E. F.
Otto, W.
Potter, J. S.
Rae, Mr. and Mrs. A. L
Ramello, Mr.
Ramsay, R.
Raygondeau, Mr.
Robinson, M. A.
Sandborn, J. D.
Setna, S. D.
Stepney, C. H.
Swarde, Mr. and Mrs. F. L.
Vinovitch, D.
Walker, F. W.
Williams, L.

GRAND CARLTON.

Abell, S. O.
Asshley, Miss
Ball, J.
Bearnoff, C. L.
Beattie, W. B.
Bell, Miss
Bevan, Mr. and Mrs.
Boldan, S. C.
Bysack, F.
Cabos, C.
Chapman, C.
Colman, Mrs. E. G.
es, F. C.
son, H.
Day, E. W.
Goulborn, V.
Gowen, R. A.
Graham, S. E.
Greer, S.
Hay, G. M.
Heinbe, W.
Hone, W.
Ingram, J.
Inman, J.
Jackson, A.
Jackson, Mrs.
Knight, C. W.
Lack, S.
Lawson, T.
Marshall, W. B.
McKee, Mrs.
Mollemann, J.
Moore, M.
Mulder, J. D.
Mulder, J. D. S.
Muller, C.
Muller, Dr. F.
Munro, Miss
Partridge, Mrs.
Raey, Miss
Raymond, Mr. & Mrs.
Rease, E.
Roland, A. J.
Shield, G.
Smith, C. E.
Stoneham, F.
Urban, Mr. and Mrs.
West, Mrs.
Westbrook, Mr. and Mrs.
Zelin, Miss

PEAK.

Aubrey, Dr.
Aucott, E. F.
Binst, Mr.
Bowen, Mr. and Mrs.
Campbell, Miss Carter
Chapman, Mr.
Cousland, A.
Danby, Mr. and Mrs.
Darling, Col.
Davidson, E.
Detmers, Mr. and Mrs.
Detmers, Miss
Dooner, Capt. & Mrs.
Dowley, Mr. and Mrs.
Ellis, A.
Knott, Mrs.
Komble, Dr.
Lloyd, Mr.
Lisg-, Mr.
Longridge, Rev.
Martin, R.
Miller, Mr.
Mitchell, K.
Monk, A. V.
Montfield, Engr.-Com. and Mrs.
Moreno, A. J.
Nicolaisen, Mr.
Orr, J. W.
Peel, Mr.
Perkins, T. L.
Philips, Mr. and Mrs.
Probyn, R.A.M.C., Major
Rissland Mr. and Mrs. H.
Rocke, Miss
Rogers, Mr and Mrs.
Rogers, Miss
Sawer, Mrs.
Sayle, Mr. and Mrs.
Sinclair, A.
Smith, A. Findlay
Southerland, Mr. and Mrs.
Stacpole, Lt.-Col.
Stadt, Mr. and Mrs.
Van der
Thompson, L. & Mrs.
Thornhill, Rev.
Twiss, Capt. and Mrs.
White, Mr. and Mrs.
Wood, David

CRAIGIEBURN.

Bird, C. F.
Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A.
Cothier, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Hollingsworth, Mr.
Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs
Ritchie, Miss D.
Smith, Crouther
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grant
Smith, E. Grant
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Morton
Wilson, G. L.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

May 7th, 1909, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind	Wr.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	29.76	45	99	N	1	0
Nemuro	8 a.m.	30.12	—	—	E	4	—
Hakodate	"	29.89	—	—	SE	3	—
Tokio	"	29.75	—	—	NW	2	—
Kochi	"	29.80	—	—	S	2	—
Nagasaki	"	29.88	—	—	SE	6	—
Kagoshima	"	29.88	—	—	NW	4	—
Oshima	"	29.89	—	—	N	6	—
Naha	"	29.89	—	—	N	6	—
Ishigakijima	"	29.82	—	—	SE	2	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.93	—	—	SW	2	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	29.84	53	42	—	0	b
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NW	2	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.97	66	95	E	2	c
Kinkiang	"	29.92	63	95	NE	2	c
Shanghai	9 a.m.	30.00	62	94	S	1	cm
Gutzlaff	"	30.00	1	89	—	0	cv
Sharp Peak	"	29.99	66	95	N	1	o
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.87	67	89	ENE	2	or
Swatow	"	9 81	75	95	NE	1	or
Taihoku	5 a.m.	29.89	—	—	E	6	—
Talchu	"	29.86	—	—	E	2	—
Tainan	"	29.85	—	—	N	2	—
Koshun	"	29.83	—	—	—	0	—
Pescadores	"	29.90	—	—	N	8	—
Canton	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.86	82	83	S	2	o
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	SW	6	—
Gap Rock	"	29.83	—	—	SSE	1	—
Macao	"	29 85	80	—	SSE	3	o
Wuchow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holhow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuliem	8 a.m.	29.75	79	—	SE	4	o
Tourane	"	29 80	86	—	SSE	2	b
C. St. James	"	29.84	88	—	SE	2	b
Aparri	6 a.m.	29.83	77	—	SE	2	b
Manila	10 a.m.	29.84	91	55	—	0	c
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.82	81	—	E	2	c
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NNW	2	c
Iloilo	"	29.89	81	—	NNW	1	c
Cebu	"	29.85	85	—	SE	1	c
Labuan	"	29.82	85	—	—	—	—

May 8th, 1909, a.m.

Vladivostock	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.65	—	—	E	8	—
Hakodate	"	30.55	—	—	S	2	—
Tokio	"	30.71	—	—	—	0	—
Kochi	"	29.84	—	—	SW	2	—
Nagasaki	"	29.91	—	—	—	0	—
Kagoshima	"	29.92	—	—	NW	4	—
Oshima	"	29 89	—	—	S	2	—
Naha	"	29 81	—	—	N	6	—
Ishigakijima	"	29 78	—	—	NE	4	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.89	—	—	SW	4	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	29.75	58	72	—	0	b
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	29.77	70	—	SSE	2	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	30 02	64	95	NNE	1	c
Kinkiang	"	29.95	61	100	NE	1	c
Shanghai	9 a.m.	9.97	71	53	WSW	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.97	64	78	W	2	c
Sharp Peak	"	30.00	62	94	N	1	or
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.89	65	89	NE	1	or
Swatow	"	29.84	65	95	NE	2	or
Taihoku	5 a.m.	29.88	—	—	NE	2	—
Talchu	"	29.86	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	29.89	—	—	NE	2	—
Koshun	"	29.85	—	—	N	2	—
Pescadores	"	29.87	—	—	NE	6	—
Canton	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.81	75	93	E	1	ort
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	W	6	—
Gap Rock	"	29.80	—	—	S	3	—
Macao	"	29 82	78	—	S	3	odt
Wuchow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holhow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuliem	8 a.m.	29 81	75	—	ENE	5	o
Tourane	"	29 82	80	—	—	0	b
C. St. James	"	29.84	86	—	NW	1	c
Aparri	6 a.m.	29 82	77	—	S	2	b

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPOR: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPOR: AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 / $14,500,000 / $250,000	$2,006,234	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8½=$26,024	5½ %	$945 sellers / London £89.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,009 / $150,000	$10,223	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 / $232,757 / $411,990	none	$14 for 1907	7½ %	$190 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£125,000 / Tls. 150,000 / Tls. 303,747 / Tls. 118,277	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5½ %	Tls. 104 ex div.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$3,000,000 / £90,000 / $197,948 / £205,249 / $681,609	$2,464,931	Final of $17 making $47 for 1907 and interim of $30 for 1908	6 %	$830 buyers
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$2,000,000 / $254,475 / $199,164	$707,637	$12 and bonus $3 for 1907	7½ %	$235 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	9,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 / $438,663 / 223,602	$375,341	$6 and bonus $2 for 1907	7½ %	$107 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,418,173	$368,721	$27 for 1907	8½ %	$337½ sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,000	$1,035	$1 for 1906	...	$11 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$264,638 / $99,067	Nil.	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	$36 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$450,000 / $607,500 / $79,423 / $15,344	$10,279	Final of 1½ making $2½ for 1908	8½ %	$31½ sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred)	60,000			£10,000				
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£40,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=$3. 154	4 %	$51 / $28
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1½ making Tls. 3½ for 1908	7½ %	Tls. 52½ buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000						7 %	Tls. 55 buyers
Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 / £ 03,000	£68,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	...	57/6 buyers
Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	$ 6 ,000	$98	$1.00 / $0.50 for year ending 10.4. 1908	4 %	$25 buyers
	10,000	$10	$5	$47,121			3½ %	$15 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 / Tls. 481,479 / Tls. 44 100 / Tls. 81,000 / Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1½ making Tls. 2½ for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100.	$350,000 / $56,848	Dr. $5,858	$5 for year ending 31.12 08	3½ %	$137½ sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $135,833	$3 for 1897	...	$16
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3½ for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 160 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon—No.12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 18 sa. ex d
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	£12,289				
	50,000	£1	£1	£4,871	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$7.90 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$42,9 6	Dr. $7,421	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	$50	$ 50,000 / $26,806 / $40,000	$10,102	Final of $1½ making $3½ for 1007	...	$6½ buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$97,197 / $100,000	S. $1,178	Final of $4 making $8 for 1908	10 %	$7; sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33 742	Interim of Tls. 2½ for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 %	Tls. 8; sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257 / Tls. 50,000 / Tls. 785,000	Tls. 22 848	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls 10 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 166 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	Tls. 101 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	$25	$25	$30,000	Dr. 4 220	$2½ for year ending 30.6.07	...	$10; sellers
Central Stores, Limited	10,183	$15	$15	$1,000	$24,631	$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	$1.85 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	1 000 / 8,000	$50 / $50	$100 / $25	$648,975 / $23,918	$295	Final of $3 making $6 for 1908	7½ %	$71 ex n.l.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$16,475	Final of $3½ making $7 for 1908	7 %	$4 ½ b. new
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$211.172 / 243 261	$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6½ %	$101 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	none	$278	$1½ for 1908	5 %	$9 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 / Tls. 300,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	7 %	$30
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$1.968	Final of $2 making $4 for 1908	9 %	$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.12. 1908	4½ %	Tls. 121 sellers
Hung Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	Tls. 45,939 / $20,000	$9 553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	$8½ sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175 000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9 06 (8%)	...	Tls. 92
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 112
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls 31,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 403½ sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	1/10½ per share for 1907=1.037	10 %	$10½
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$40,000	Nil.	$1.20 or 1908	10 %	$12½ sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10					
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	$1	$1	none	$11,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	$5
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	185,000	$10	$10	$103,000,	29,407	80 cents for 1208	8½ %	$9½ sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$10,000 / $8,000	$48	$1-30 for year ending 31 7.08	7 %	$16½ sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	$10	$10	$13,000	$3,753	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10½ %	$8.90 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	$10	$10	$5,000	$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$8,957	$2 for year ending 28.2.08	8½ %	$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	5,195	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6½ %	$18½ buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150 000	$7,616	Final of $15 per share making $19 for 1908	12½ %	$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$8,790	Final of $1 per share making $2 for 1908	8½ %	$14
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 247,500 / Tls. 63,921	Tls. 316,682	1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 12½ for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,200 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10			80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$5	$5,000	$7,471		4 %	$2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10	none	Pa. 18,640	None	...	$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7½ for 1907	6½ %	Tls. 113½ b.
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 / Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 130 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	26,350	£20	£20	Tls. 280,000	Tls. 23,038	Final of 3/-making 46/- for 1908	...	Tls. 415 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $56,602	None	...	$14
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	20,000	$ 5	$ 5	none	$136	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7½ %	$5
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295	Tls. 201	Tls. 6½ for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 94 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	Tls. 4.000	$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	$10½ buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	$10	$4	$35,000	$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and $19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5 07	6½ %	$13 buyers
William Powell, Limited	20,000	$10	$10	$300,000 / $15,000	$6,438	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6½ %	$9 sales
	15,000	$7	$7	none	$3.95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	$2½ buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.....

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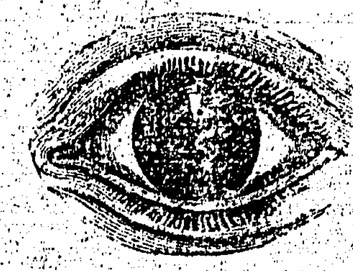
EYES  RIGHT!

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